

KANSAS FARMER

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT

OF THE FARM AND HOME



me 49, Number 36. TOPEKA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 9, 1911. Established 1863. \$1 a Year

SPURRED by the ankus of ambition the American wanders afar in search for the yellow fleece of Colchis.

Ever since the human race has been human, man has felt the exaltation of conquest of the far places; the lust of strife with the unknown.

But always in his heart there pulls the tension of distance until nostalgia overcomes. Home is his cure and there he renews his youth, bathes his mind in the fountain of friendship and bows with the Angelus at the beginning of a new life.

So will the sons of Kansas return next week and in her capital view the evidence of peace and plenty in her great State Fair and vent their pleasure as they celebrate the nativity of their mother State. —I. D. G.



Where Lasting Friendship Begins

KANSAS STATE FAIR HUTCHINSON

SEPTEMBER 18-27, 1911--A TEN DAY EVENT

The Only Fair in the State Authorized by Law to Issue Premiums in the Name of the State
\$40,000.00 IN PREMIUMS AND PURSES **\$20,000.00 FOR RACING**

No other Fair in Kansas ever offered as much money to Exhibitors.

\$6,657.00 on cattle; \$7,330.00 on horses; \$1,745.00 on swine; \$1,123.00 on sheep; other departments, \$3,775.00.
 THESE PREMIUMS ARE WORTH WHILE and from entries already received we know we will have the great live stock show of the great South-West and the PEOPLE will be here to see it.

GROUPS OPEN ANY DAY during week previous to the opening of the Fair for the reception of exhibits of all kinds.

EXHIBITS MUST BE IN PLACE MONDAY morning, Sept. 18th. They will be released for fairs occurring the succeeding week--SPECIAL TRAINS WILL TAKE THEM OUT WITHOUT DELAY.

FIRST PREMIUM FOR COUNTY EXHIBIT (Reno County barred), \$100.00; 2nd, \$90.00; 3rd, \$80.00; 4th, \$70.00; 5th, \$60.00; 6th, \$50.00.
 This is the Great Fair of Kansas, built by the people, for the people--one single day's attendance exceeds the total number attending any other fair in the state.

Out of pride of the past and as a forecast of the future the great patriotic feature of the 1911 fair is the celebration of the Semi-Centennial of birthyear of Kansas.

No gathering in the history of the state ever attracted such an array of famous men nor was it accompanied by such pomp of parade and display of civic and military splendor, as will characterize this feature of the State Fair at Hutchinson in 1911.

Special train service from all points in Kansas--ask your railroad agent, and if he doesn't know, get him to find out.

Speaker Champ Clark will deliver a great semi-centennial oration Sunday, Sept. 24.

Twenty governors will be present Monday Sept. 25th (oration at 1:30 p. m.)

President Wm. H. Taft will address the people of Kansas Tuesday at 2 p. m.

On Tuesday will occur the grandest parade of historical representation ever seen in the West. Kansas is invited to be present. The parade will be reviewed by the President of the United States from his special stand.

Nineteen cornet bands are employed for the nine days.

The fair will have bigger and better animal shows, carnivals, free attractions and all sorts of fine entertainment than ever before.

Double track electric railway to grounds. City water and electric light. Pain's Fireworks. Take the week off for rest, recreation, study and enjoyment.

A TROOP OF U. S. CAVALRY AND A BATTERY OF ARTILLERY WILL BE HERE BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR
 For information address

H. S. THOMPSON, President.

A. L. SPONSLER, Secretary.

WALLACE MAMMOTH POLAND SALE

Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1911

AT BUNCETON, MO.

The offering will consist of 30 splendid, brood sows, bred to Grand Leader 54911 or Expansion Wonder; 10 big, fancy open gilts by Grand Leader; 20 superb fall and spring boars.

60 — BIG — 60 POLAND CHINAS

The money-making, quick-maturing, mortgage-lifting kind, sired by or bred to the best boars in Missouri.

THE BIG KIND THAT HAVE BIG QUALITY.

Sale at Farm at 12 o'clock sharp. Lunch for all. Come and see, whether you buy or not.

W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

BERT HARRIMAN'S SALE NEXT DAY, ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE FROM HERE.

HARRIMAN, SPARKS & BEARD, AUCTIONEERS.

BEN BELL REEDER OF BIG BRED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Tuesday Sept. 26th 1911

I have bought this space and am going to use it to tell Kansas mer readers about the big Poland China Sale to be held in my sale pen on the above date. I have held several very successful sales in the past and desire to say that this offering, in many respects, exceeds offering that I have ever had at a fall sale. I am cataloging about 150 head in all, divided as follows: 35 December and January boars, 15 boars and 15 December and January gilts. Fieldmen and others have visited the herd recently tell me this is the greatest bunch of fall and winter stuff that was ever offered at public auction. They have immense frames and constitutions, having been grown to their prime size almost entirely upon alfalfa. For the past six weeks I have been feeding them liberally upon shorts with a small corn ration and I am sure they will look good to you on sale day. The December and January boars and gilts were every one sired by a great young boar, a son of Bell Metal. The spring boars are mostly of April farrow and are sired by Old Bell Metal and Whats Ex., the boars that have made my herd known. The dams of the entire offering are a line of great sows descended from great ancestors. They are daughters of Bell Metal, Whats Ex. and Nebraska Jumbo. Write early for catalogue and study the lines of this offering and see if the individuality corresponds sale day.

Free conveyance from Frankfort, Kan.

BEN M. BELL, Beattie, Kansas

Auctioneers: H. C. DUNCAN, HARRY JONES.

Jesse Johnson will attend this sale. Send sealed bids to him in care.

KANSAS FARMER

EDITORIAL

KANSAS' SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

is only a young state, as states go, but this year she celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of her doing this she does not boast of, but of her accomplishments. Amid the strife of civil war, Kansas more soldiers to the front than voters. Her people battled with untold conditions for their lives and fought savages as they labored to build their homes and grow crops. She was the vortex of the strife whose friction melted the slave, cauterized the wounds of nation and generated the light of reason and progress by which her people are guided.

History is writ large. Her accomplishments are household words. From the American Desert she has created an empire which is the granary of the nation. Buffalo grass and soap have succeeded by corn and wheat to develop the finest of live stock and to flex the markets of the world. Grain prices change with her seasons and her fat hogs, stately beefs and majestic horses supply more than half of all the trade material of the world live-stock market of the

wonder, then, that Kansas should be robes of state and call to all children to enjoy a family reunion in her natal year. Her capital city will be a glory of light and joy and will welcome them. The great fair will throw wide its gates that show of her worth and wealth to come, and the week of festivities will mark a milestone in her history of progress; mark an epoch in her record of accomplishment, and the bonds of friendship and brotherhood which bind together all true Americans into a band of the hardest working, hardest working and hardest working men and women on earth.

HOME ECONOMY CLUBS.

One of the most popular efforts put forth by the Agricultural College in its effort to make itself most useful to the people of the state consists in the organization of Home Economics Clubs for women 10 to 20 years old. There are now 130 of these clubs organized in different parts of the state, and the membership approaches 2,500 who receive instruction from the college in scientific cooking and neat

towns have organized more of these clubs, and one small town has three. Junior clubs are organized for girls from 10 to 14 years of age. Demonstrations have been given by many of the clubs at which time dinner was served. Others have had sales and made money to buy equipment for a laboratory. The Girls' Home Economics Club of Marquette ended its friends not long ago and this menu: Parker house rolls, cold roast pork, pickets, salmon salad, sherbet, cake, her and coffee. This club idea is

are many things that can be done in the fall to aid in securing a crop the following year. Among these there is none more important than the selection of good seed corn. The variety already grown is satisfactory and well adapted to the soil and weather conditions, then the first thing to be done is to select the seed while still growing in the field. To do this requires not only the choice of good seed but the study of the corn plant which they grow.

Seed of corn that is of good medium, well filled at the butt and over and that is nearly cylindrical in shape instead of being pointed, will yield much more grain from the cob than other much larger ears which are of this type. When such an ear is selected care should be exercised in so marking it that it can be found and gathered at the proper time and then equal care should be taken in the proper care and storage of seed during the winter months.

were charged to see the sunset; had to pay to enjoy the fragrance of the orchard bloom; if it cost us anything to gain the inspiration of the rolling plains, how much more would we appreciate them all and thankful that we live on the farm, Kansas.

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.
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PUBLISHERS' GUARANTEE TO SUBSCRIBERS—KANSAS FARMER aims to publish advertisements of reliable persons and firms only, and we will make good to any paid-up subscriber any loss he may suffer through fraudulent dealing on the part of any of our advertisers, provided complaint is made to us within thirty days after the transaction, and it is shown that the subscriber, in writing to the advertiser, plainly stated: "I read your advertisement in KANSAS FARMER." We do not, however, undertake to settle, or be responsible for the debts of bankrupts, or for petty and trifling disputes between a subscriber and an advertiser, although we extend our good offices to that end.

PICTURES—Good photographs, drawings and plans are especially solicited. Senders' names should always be written on the back of each picture. KANSAS FARMER can not be held responsible for any picture submitted, except under special written agreement.

CONTRIBUTIONS—KANSAS FARMER is always glad to have correspondence on all farm, live stock or household subjects. Your name should be signed to all communications and they should always be addressed to

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

CO-OPERATIVE SELLING.

Co-operation is thoroughly established as a vital principle in modern business and yet its possibilities can only be guessed at. Business men in the cities co-operate with their capital, their brains and their energies and thus bring about enormous successes in which each can participate.

Business men in the country have not yet learned the full value of this modern factor and are still dependent upon individual effort to a very large extent even when this is directly against their own interests. Attempts that were more or less successful, have been made many times by many farmers in many places, but co-operation as a fixed principle in rural business affairs is still afar off.

Granges and other associations of farmers have been successful, in many communities, in co-operative buying and thus far a good start has been made. But on the other hand, co-operative selling of farm products or co-operative breeding of pure-bred live stock has met with very much less favor. And yet the co-operative selling is just as important and just as profitable as buying though there are perhaps more difficulties in the way of its success.

A grange or a neighborhood can easily combine to buy a car of coal, a tank of kerosene or large order of groceries and apportion the cost among the members but when it comes to selling the matter is different.

Fruit growing associations can co-operate in selling much more easily than could grain or live stock associations for the reason that each crates his own fruit and it goes through in the original packages. If a car of grain is loaded from the crops of several farmers or a car of hogs from the feed lots of several, the whole will sell on the value of the poorest. Thus, the best grain or stock fails of the best price, while the poorest may bring more than real value because it is mixed with the good.

Another difficulty lies in the fact that but few farmers in any community are ready to sell at the same time whether it be of grain or stock, and yet all of the difficulties which have confronted the selling end of the business can be as easily overcome as have those in the buying end.

A little planning and system will accomplish wonders. If hogs are to be shipped they can be graded with others of like quality and no owner be compelled to suffer at the expense of others. It will take considerable planning and headwork to do this, but it can be done and it will pay. That is what co-operation means.

The experts are now estimating that the world's wheat crop is from 30 to 45 per cent short of last year, though the quality is better in some countries. This will probably mean another item in the high cost of living.

Another benefit derived from the dry season is the heavy yield of alfalfa seed and as the same seed is worth around \$8 per bushel, the loss from the alfalfa fields will not be so heavy, although the hay crop was short at the second cutting.

CARE OF SEED.

In any country the seed time is as important as the harvest, and if this fact were more generally recognized and more highly appreciated the farming conditions would improve.

In Kansas, one of the important periods of the year is the time for seeding wheat and the importance of securing good, clean seed cannot be over estimated. Seed that is mixed with rye, or weed seeds can be easily cleaned and this is generally done, but seed that is more or less infected with smut is not so carefully guarded against, and yet the loss from using such seed may be even greater.

Of course it is always best and safest to use seed which does not have this infection, but where this cannot be done, and the seed is of good quality and germinating power, treatment may be given which will correct the evil.

When once the smut gets into a field it is hard to eradicate, hence the care necessary with the seed. Either the hot water or the formaldehyde treatment may be given with success, but in case of the first the amount of seed to be sown must be increased, as the hot water treatment will kill the germ in the weaker seeds.

Whatever the course to be adopted, there must be a degree of care used in the preparation of the ground as well as in the selection of the seed and when these things are given proper attention the farmer has every reason to expect enough of difference in results to amply pay him for the small amount of time and trouble expended. No seed is too good to plant and much is too bad. Good seed may only bring fair results but bad seed brings none.

Much of the scarcity in meat producing animals, which seems to exist throughout the country, is traceable to the changing conditions under which the farmer of today finds himself; yet much more is due to the high prices for grain and hay which have prevailed in recent years. This latter fact is causing considerable concern and raises the question as to whether the farmer can ever afford to sell grain or hay off his farm. In case of extreme high prices or where animals cannot be had to consume these rougher products, it may possibly be more profitable to sell them, but only for a brief period. All grain and grass should be sold on the hoof and permanent systems of agriculture cannot exist in any other way.

A ride over any considerable length of railroad to the westward is likely to disclose to the observing traveler that the gasoline engine is fast taking the place of the windmill and especially where any form of irrigation is practiced. The mere absence of a windmill does not necessarily imply the presence of a gasoline engine, but previous knowledge does so, and the appearance of this little "gasoline hired man" in the fields busily pumping water confirms it. Next to the manure spreader and the harrow there is no more valuable farm tool than a gasoline engine.

BUSINESS IN FARMING.

Ever think why you buy the goods you get when you go to town? When you order coffee, clothes or carriages do you ever stop to think just why you always ask for a particular brand or make of those articles?

You always do name the brand you want when you order, and, if you cannot get it, you may be persuaded to take some other, but always under protest. And when you find a brand of meal, molasses or monkey wrenches that you like you always stick to it and continue to use it for years.

You may think you use particular brands because they represent good quality and reasonable price, and you will be right. But that is not what first induced you to try these brands, because you did not know then of either the quality or the price.

Advertising and advertising alone is what first made you acquainted with the goods, while their quality made you stay by them. Your experience has taught you to have confidence in those articles which are well advertised. They always have a fixed quality and a fixed price and you know what you will get for your money and how much you will have to pay for it.

Well advertised articles always have the same quality. The manufacturers stake their reputation upon this quality and cannot afford to change it. Their large investments are backing up their trade marked articles and any deviation from the standard would soon put them out of business.

Advertising is one of the greatest forces in the business world today. Vast business interests have been built up; immense service has been rendered to the public and enormous economy developed in the manufacture and distribution of the necessities as well as the luxuries of life through this potent force.

Advertising is simply announcing your business proposition to the public. According to the medium selected, whether it be a poster on a telephone pole or the advertising columns of a widely circulated newspaper, your number of possible customers is immensely increased over what you would have without advertising.

When a number of possible purchasers is secured you are at once placed in the position of being able to name your own price on what you may have to sell and not be at the mercy of a few half interested persons who compel you to take any price they may choose to give, or no sale.

The principles of business apply on the farm and nowhere else to a better advantage. You buy advertised articles because they are advertised and you know their quality. Others will buy your pure-bred live stock or other things that you may have to sell if you advertise them, and they will buy at your own price.

KEG PARTIES NOT PERMISSABLE.

Inasmuch as sobriety and decency are essential to the highest development of agriculture, it is not for an agricultural paper to state that the keg party is no longer permissible under the laws of Kansas. The decision was made by a district judge in Allen county, and since dozens of people have written Attorney General Dawson to find out whether there is any possibility that the judge was right. Judge Oscar Foust of the Allen county district court has put a decided crimp in the keg party practice. He has created consternation among those who have been in the habit of chipping in a quarter apiece on Thursday evenings in order to be prepared for a keg party on Sunday night. Judge Foust holds that the parties are in violation of the law, and the attorney general says all the law is on Judge Foust's side.

One of the benefits that has come with the hot weather of summer has been the thorough eradication of weeds from the fields. Perhaps never in late years have the fields been so clean of weeds as during the present season, and this means much. It means that there will be fewer seeds with which to stock the farms next year. It means that better cultural methods have been learned from experience, and it means that the application of these methods in the future will go a long way toward recouping any losses made this season.

The corn "came back" in many sections although the crop killers did their worst.

FEEDING THE PIG FOR PROFIT

Most Profitable Animal on the Farm And the Salvation of Western Kansas

By PROF. P. N. FLINT, K. S. A. C.

There is one class of farm animals that should be given a prominent place upon every farm where alfalfa or other forage crops can be grown. There is no need for me to tell you that this animal is the pig and that with the exception of the chicken, when properly fed and handled, he becomes the most profitable meat producing animal on the farm. You may purchase a sow today for from \$30 to \$40 and in a year from this date she will have produced you from \$100 to \$150 worth of pigs. A litter of pigs dropped today will be in condition for the market in six months. These very pigs will make a pound of gain from less feed than will the beef steer, and the meat which they furnish you will go further than a like quantity of beef.

Any animal so profitable as this one should certainly be given consideration when it comes to the feed trough. There are those who think that the pig should not be given much attention until he is ready to be fattened; they believe that such management will result in profit to the owner. I doubt not that at all, and such argument only places the pig in better light as a profitable animal. I believe, however, that a reasonable amount of attention in giving him feed and care will result in time well spent.

I am not going to take the time to explain the details of feeding the pig before weaning, because to do so would only be dealing with a phase of pig feeding with which nearly every farmer is familiar. The problems of pig feeding that are more or less unsettled and about which there is the greatest difference of opinion bear on feeding after he is weaned.

It should be the purpose of every farmer to grow his pigs to a marketable stage in the shortest period of time possible, and at a minimum cost for feed and labor. To place the pig upon the market at a weight of 250 pounds at the age of 8 or 9 months means that the pig must be kept steadily growing from the time he is born until he reaches that weight, and this can be done only by providing balanced rations that are palatable and nutritious. To keep down the cost of feed we must utilize forage crops as far as possible; and the utilizing of forage crops will help to keep down the labor bill. Our pens and pastures must be convenient and systematically arranged, having the feed lots and pens so far as possible centrally located.

All successful feeders and experiment station men are agreed that the most economical method of producing pork is to utilize farm-grown feeds so far as possible, leaving off the heavy feeding of concentrates until the finishing period begins. As a rule the concentrated feeds, such as corn, kafir corn, milo, shorts, bran and tankage are too high in price to be used as the exclusive ration for hogs from the time they are weaned until they are placed upon the market. When we stop to consider that in dry-lot feeding it requires from five to six pounds of grain to produce a pound of gain, while on good alfalfa pasture only about one-half as much grain is required to produce a pound of gain, we can readily appreciate the value of utilizing forage crops in pork production. Forage crops not only save feed and labor, but the manure is distributed upon the land, right where it is needed.

All of the leguminous crops like alfalfa, red clover, cow peas and soy beans are protein feeds, and hence combine well with carbonaceous feeds like corn, kafir corn and milo. Protein is essential to growth, and this nutrient can be supplied more cheaply through the use of forage crops than through the use of commercial concentrates like tankage, shorts and linseed meal.

Without doubt, alfalfa must always hold a very important place in pork production in Kansas. The ease with which alfalfa can be grown, its high-yielding qualities, its beneficial effects upon the soil, its long tenure of growth and its high protein content make it one of the best and cheapest feeds that can be combined with any of our grain feeds common to this section of the country.

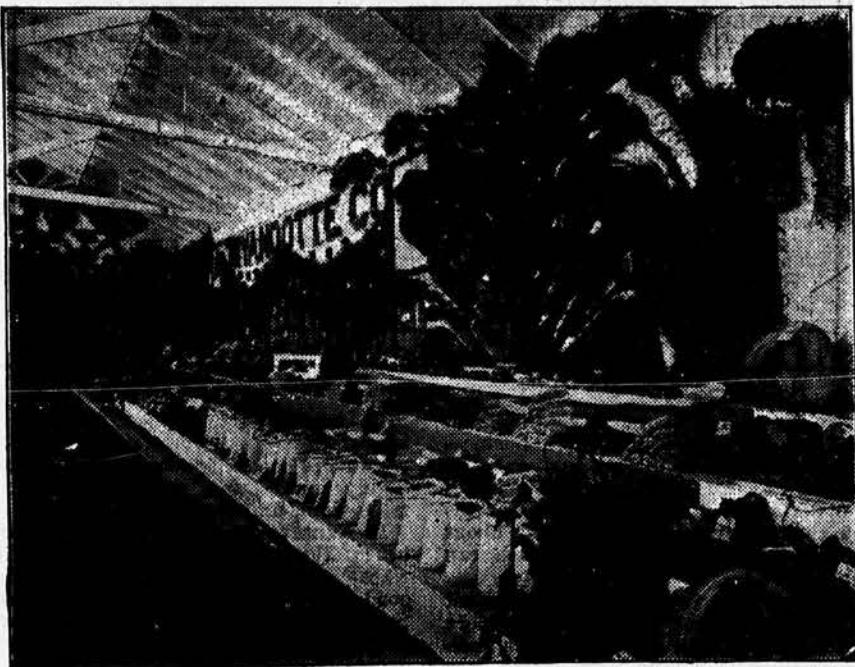
Red clover can be grown in some sections of the state. Its value in swine feeding is second only to alfalfa, but alfalfa is richer in protein, can be grown more successfully and is a higher yielding, which make it the more profitable plant. Rape, cow peas and soy beans are annuals, and, therefore, must be planted each year. This, of course, causes extra labor, which does not obtain in the case of alfalfa or clover. If these crops can be grown, there are times when it

is advisable to plant them. They fit in well with certain rotations and it often happens that it is not feasible to wait for alfalfa to be grown, in which case cow peas, soy beans and rape will furnish a quick and abundant growth.

For a comparison of the relative value

this same land is increasing in fertility, we can appreciate the great value of utilizing alfalfa pasture in pork production.

In the experiment just cited the pigs were placed upon pastures when they weighed from 50 to 75 pounds, about



WYANDOTTE COUNTY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT. FIRST PRIZE WINNER AT STATE FAIR, TOPEKA.

in pork production of alfalfa, clover, rape and cow peas, I direct your attention to the results of an experiment conducted at the Missouri Experiment Station. At that place alfalfa produced pork at the rate of 596.8 pounds per acre, red clover 572.2 pounds, rape 394 pounds and cow peas 224.9 pounds. That experiment shows you the great value of alfalfa. At 6 cents per pound the pork produced on the acre of alfalfa was worth \$35.71, at 7 cents per pound it was worth \$41.78, at 8 cents per pound it was worth \$47.74. Now, these are not bad returns from an acre of land; and when we consider that

May 1, and were kept there until they weighed from 125 to 150 pounds about September 1, at which time they were ready for finishing off. While the pigs in all the lots were given corn, they were not full fed on that grain. It is not advisable to give a pig a full feeding of grain when running upon pastures. Full feeding means that they will consume sufficient grain to satisfy their appetites and as a result will eat but very little of the pasture crop. On the other hand, growing pigs cannot make gain if fed nothing in addition to the alfalfa pasture; they need some concentrated feeds

WHEAT GROUND

Early Plowing and Sub-surface Packing Give Best Results.

H. M. Bainer, agriculturist for the Santa Fe railway, makes the following general remarks in regard to wheat ground preparation:

"There is no question but that wheat ground should be prepared early. For this reason summer tilled land nearly always outyields land that is prepared just before seeding time. Wheat requires a firm seed bed. On account of this, early preparation can be deeper than later work. Deep plowing just before seeding time is not desirable, as the ground will not have time to become well settled. Early deep preparation is very favorable to wheat production, especially where the ground has been thoroughly packed with machinery or has had enough moisture to settle it properly. Deep plowing for wheat in the latter part of August or September is not advisable.

"All deep preparation should be packed with sub-surface packer, disk set straight, or peg-tooth harrow immediately after the plow. This packing is very necessary. It keeps the ground from drying out as deep as plowed and establishes a moisture connection between the solid sub-soil and the plowed surface. The wheat roots penetrate this packed soil very readily and are not damaged by gradual settling later, or from undue loss of moisture on account of too loose soil.

"The farmer who prepares his wheat ground early should not be satisfied with shallow, three or four inch plowing. This ground should be worked an inch or two deeper each year until a depth of at least seven or eight inches has been reached. From observation and experience, I firmly believe that the time is not far distant when we will prepare our ground 12 and 14 inches deep instead of 7 and 8. This depth of plowing should necessarily be done six months or a year ahead in order to insure a crop the first year. To be certain, this depth of plowing will give good results for a series of years and will not have to be prepared to this depth every year.

"Lands prepared for wheat after the latter part of August should be worked shallow—at a depth not to exceed 4 to 6 inches. Often where there are but few weeds, if any, the disk harrow will make a good seed bed without plowing, provided the land has been well worked the previous year.

"Where wheat is to follow wheat or some other small grain crop, the ground should be disked as soon as the crop is removed. In case the ground is not disked immediately, many weeds are likely to grow and later the ground will become too hard and dry to plow at all. Growing weeds will consume the moisture very rapidly. The wheat farmer cannot reasonably expect to grow a good crop of wheat following a weed crop.

in addition. It is also not possible to fatten a mature hog on alfalfa but such a hog thin in flesh will give good gains for a time. The experimental work indicates that the results are obtained in feeding on alfalfa pasture when one-half full feed of grain is fed, or about 50 per cent of the live weight of the hog. Thus a pig weighing 100 pounds will receive about two pounds of grain running on alfalfa pasture. The best rule to follow is to feed sufficient amount of feed to make the pig reach a weight of 150 pounds first of September. If this is a 150-pound pig September 1 will reach a weight of 250 pounds in the middle of November.

Another question which presents itself in this connection is that of the ration of the corn or grain to be fed to pigs running on pasture. Does it pay to grind the corn, or is it better to feed it in the ear? Does it pay to shuck corn, and after it is shelled, should it be fed dry or soaked? It is generally considered by all successful feeders that shelled corn should be soaked, especially if it is fed in the summer when it has become dry and hard. I am familiar with any experiments that have been conducted on the preparation of kafir corn and milo for pigs weighing between 50 and 100 pounds. At the Kansas Station such tests were conducted with kafir corn with pigs weighing 50 to 100 pounds. These tests indicated that there was no advantage in feeding the soaked over feeding it dry. A comparison of ground and whole kafir brought rather conflicting results in the two experiments that were conducted.

An average of two years' experience at the Iowa Station indicated that pigs during the first summer and saving of 6 per cent of corn was by feeding it in the ear instead of shelling and soaking, and that a saving of 24 per cent was made by feeding in the ear instead of shelling and soaking. The pigs fed on dry ear corn turned 60 cents for a bushel of those fed soaked shelled corn turned 58 cents for a bushel of corn and fed soaked corn meal 52 cents. It is true that pigs will make more economic gains when fed dry ear corn than when fed corn meal, much expense can be saved and the problem of economical pork production much simplified.

We must conclude that a very economical method of growing pigs from after being weaned to the finishing stage is to pasture them on alfalfa and feed them ear corn to the extent of 2 per cent of their live weight. A section of the country kafir corn can well take the place of the corn, as they are feeds quite similar in composition and feeding value.

A hog is not kept to adorn the scape though if he is well bred and treated, he pays for most of it.

\$40,000 Alfalfa Seed Crop

Five thousand bushels of alfalfa seed, approximating \$40,000 in value, have been produced in the immediate vicinity of Emporia this year. Dealers in the largest seed crop ever harvested in that section. Three thousand bushels have been sold in Emporia, to date, and another thousand is being marketed. On some farms the seed has been threshed from the second crop of alfalfa. The prevailing market has been from \$7.50 to \$7.80 per bushel.

The withering blasts of the winds which cooked the tassels parched the blades of Indian "never touched" kafir corn and milo. These friends of the planter hung on and waited. And when rains came, they were able to give their growth and reward the farmer put their trust in them.

Kafir corn isn't a "new fangled" thing. The average yield at the Kansas Experiment Station for the 11 years ending 1899 was 46 bushels per acre. The highest yield in any one year was 98 bushels of kafir corn and 78 of corn.

Milo maize has made an average of 40 bushels per acre during the year at Amarillo, Texas Panhandle. It's a safe bet that the average yield to corn on the plains is greater than properly planted to milo maize.

EIGHTY ACRE FARM CONTEST

By T. B. Johnson, Aurora, Neb.
Winner of The Second Prize

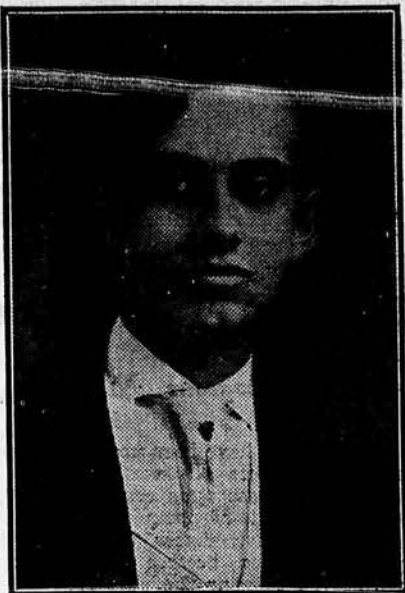
set us a big task when you necessary buildings, imple- stock and kitchen appliances make of it a good home and making proposition."

posing we have a bank ac- which we could draw," we no make it a "good home" and the "good home" will depend on the man- location will have much to all be quite different if near if far from town and rail- first, let us select the 80 and or a "good home."

think it necessary to live in order to have a good home, prefer to be near one, so, hav- the 80 near a good town, oil, proper drainage, a sightly all the natural advantages we will proceed to "lay it out" poses we have in view. First, et apart 10 acres for a build- house, barns, poultry, fruit, ns, etc., for all these things good home, at least, if not making proposition."

plot I would build a house, ry, piggery, implement house, house, poultry house and a silo house, as shown on chart, each substantial and convenient as count will allow. There should adance of fruit of the kinds succeed in the particular local- apples, about 100 trees— 10 or 15 fall and the balance the most hardy and prolific cherries, 25 or 30 trees of eties; 100 grapes of the hardy w peaches, if in Kansas, and strawberries, as they do well Some blackberries, raspber- ts, plums, etc., and you will dance of the choicest fruit, ash and canned, provided you care of it. Ornamental trees, flowers should not be omit- indicated a good location for going on the chart, which is arded of my 10-acre tract, but suggestive and can be varied to suit his taste.

to implements, it will be to have the best of the kinds, and will depend on what is to In order to make an 80-acre ing proposition, the soil must and kept in a very high ultivation; hence I should say spreader is a necessity, a good soiler, a disk—this is the best on any farm—a harrow, a packer, a mower, rake and th all carts, wagons, buggies, as we can draw on the bank a automobile. Then, for the ty of hoes, rakes, seeders, horse cultivators, weeders, a ater and digger, a cream sep- ker and ensilage cutter. There be a workshop in one end of



GEORGE B. HOLMES, MANHATTAN, KAN.,
WINNER OF FIRST PRIZE IN KANSAS FAR-
MER'S 80-ACRE FARM CONTEST

George B. Holmes was born in Blue Rapids, Marshall county, Kansas, in 1888. Here he received both a com- mon and high school education. After two years in the college of liberal arts at Kansas University, he enrolled in the Kansas State Agricultural Col- lege and was graduated June, 1911. At the Agricultural College Mr. Holmes' work was along both the gen- eral and agricultural courses.

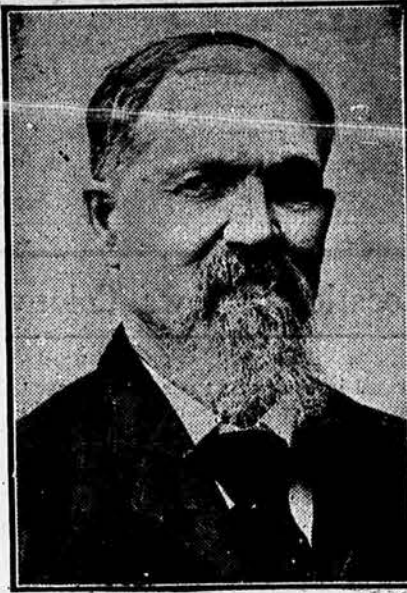
Mr. Holmes has been engaged to teach agriculture in the Yates Center High School this winter and will un- doubtedly make some phase of agri- cultural work his life profession.

There yet remain live stock and kitch- en appliances. Cows, hogs and poultry, with enough good mares to do the re- quired team work, will be all the stock needed, and each should choose the best of these, which probably will be of as many different breeds as there are per- sons choosing, but of whatever breed, get the best, as it takes no more—in fact, less—to feed the best than the poorest.

To make a paying proposition, it will be necessary to make the farm produce abundantly of the most valuable crops, so I should say keep the soil enriched by feeding everything in the way of grain and feed, and save and apply all ma- nures, and, if near town, get all you can from there. But feed rather than sell it. Raise alfalfa, ensilage and root crops. from there. Buy feed rather than sell their products at the best prices. Raise a mule colt each year from each mare, for you never knew mules to be cheap.

Now for the kitchen: make it just as handy as you can—where everything needed in the work is in easy reach. All available space of the walls should be cupboards. Cupboards to right of you, cupboards to left of you, cupboards to front of you, filled with utensils. Flour, meal, spices, lard, butter, eggs, meat, fruit, vegetables, water and fuel, and a thousand other things should be at hand.

Think of the carrying of four tons of fuel in a bucket from a coal house 10 rods away and up five steps! Instead of that have the coal bin connected with



T. B. JOHNSON, AURORA, NEB., WINNER OF
SECOND PRIZE IN KANSAS FARMER'S
80-ACRE FARM CONTEST.

T. B. Johnson, born July 23, 1848, in Ripley county, Indiana, where he grew up on a farm. In March, 1865, enlisted in Eleventh Missouri infan- try. He was discharged January, 1866, and returned to work as a farm hand three years. He attended school two winters at Moulton, Ia., then taught school winters and farmed. In 1872 he took a homestead in Hamilton county, Nebraska. He owns 800 acres in Dundie county and 200 acres in Custer county, Nebraska. He served one term in the Nebraska legislature. At present he lives on the Aurora property and looks after his farms and some rental town property.

the kitchen with a way to shovel the coal in from the outside. The kitchen, or cook room, should not be large, for two



PROF. R. C. OBRECHT

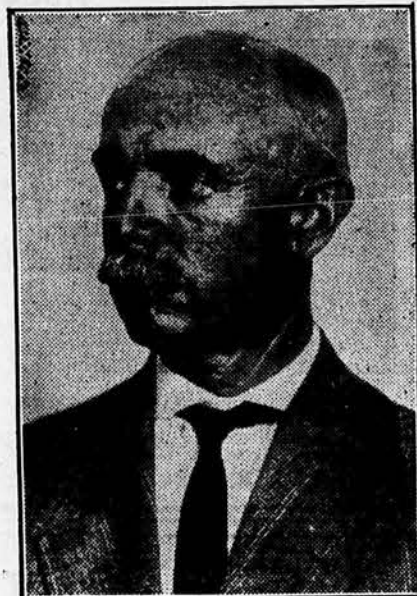
important reasons: To prevent loafers and to bring the utensils and materials near. A range, a kitchen cabinet and a

sink are about all the furniture needed, with a china closet opening into both kitchen and dining room. A table on wheels might be added, on which food can be placed and the table wheeled into the dining room when ready.

There should be a laundry room, equipped with tubs, hot water, closets for dirty and clean clothes, ironing table, etc., which might also be the bath and toilet room, and connected with bed- rooms, so members of the family could leave the dirty clothes in a closet, take their bath, find clean clothes in another closet and retire without dressing. But I cannot give plans for all buildings, and, indeed, it is not necessary, as each one will have his own idea of the best. There are a great many details that will have to be worked out by each one himself to make his farm a comfortable home, and at the same time a paying propo- sition.

It is your suggestion that I make an estimate of the cost of stock, implements, grain, buildings, etc. It would take too much time and space to give a detailed plan and estimate of all buildings, etc., but I think we might estimate the farm buildings at, say, \$150 per acre—about the value of the land without such im- provements here.

For stock I would begin with six mares, \$900; six cows, \$600; six sows, \$300; one mule, \$100; 50 chickens, \$60; total, \$1,960. Then allow \$800 for implements, making a total investment for farm, stock, implements, etc., of \$14,760. On this we should have at least 6 per cent or it will not be profitable, which equals \$885 annual income. For income we will figure four mule colts, \$200; five calves, \$125; 24 pigs, \$240; 300 chickens, \$201; 1,800 pounds butter, \$450; 600 dozen eggs—half sold for setting at 50 cents—\$180;



MR. O. E. WALKER

fruit, vegetables, more than consumed, \$200. Total income above living, \$1,596 less \$885, which is 6 per cent interest on investment, leaves \$711 balance, to be used in the purchase of necessary sup- plies that the farm does not produce, repairs, etc.

Now, this farm, I think, will be profit- able if it affords a good living for a fam- ily of four persons, which will be required to work it. If there are more in the fam- ily, the others can follow some other busi- ness.

Now, I think, with careful manage- ment, the farm can be made to produce these results and the stock kept up to that I have not figured as good prices for the stock produced as I have allowed for that bought. Also that stock is sold each year. If colts and calves can be kept until 2 or 3 years old, they will bring double or triple, but will require ad- ditional feed, which would have to be bought, as the farm is already stocked to its full capacity.

I will say that the foregoing is not derived from actual experience, and, no doubt, will provoke criticism, but it will open the subject and discussion will re- sult. I give them for what they are worth, and hope your efforts in this mat- ter may result in much good, as I think they will, for our people are prone to skim over too many acres with slipshod methods, and thus depreciate the land and the calling.

Wonder if a few sheep would not pay to have about the farm? Somehow it seems that those farmers who do raise sheep always make money.



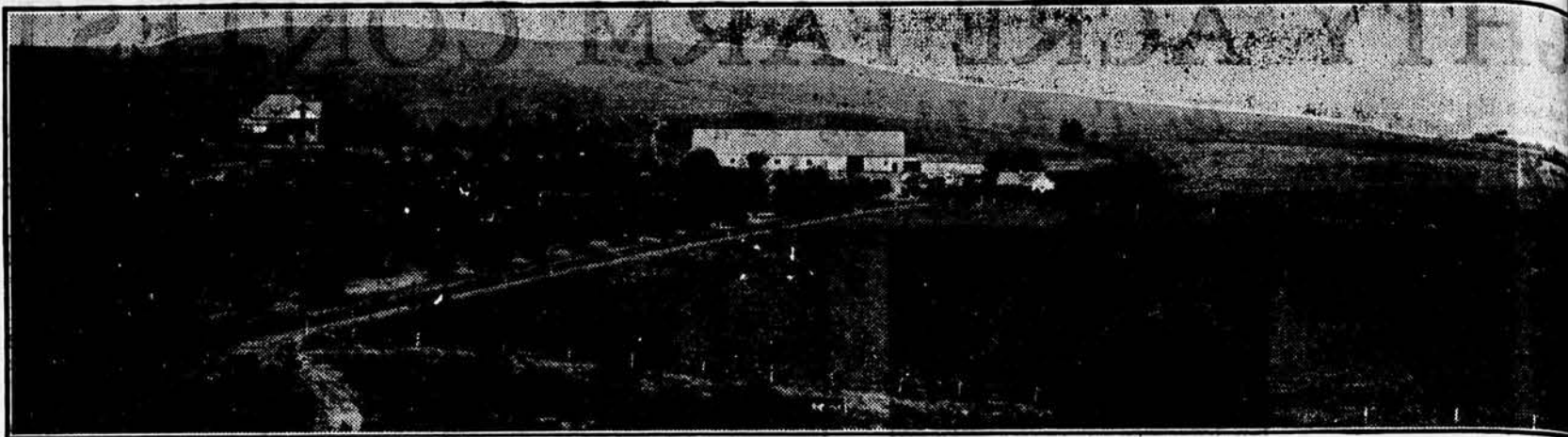
PROF. E. H. WEBSTER

ment house, equipped with all tools for repairing all kinds mery, and for instructing the ple.

lighting and heating plant is Y, either gas or electricity, and oughly distributed to all build- also a complete water system d wherever needed, by pipes er ground. For this I should a good windmill and a gas some dependable power, in the of wind, which engine is the available.

KANSAS FARMER assures its readers that they can visit the State Fair at Topeka with no risk to themselves or their families from smallpox. The reports regarding the prevalence of this disease have been very much exaggerated and were with- out foundation in fact.

The quarantine on the small district affected has been lifted.



See Page 7 Last Issue, For Location of Iowa Colony

Next excursion Sept. 19. Join us and travel in comfort in our private car at greatly reduced rates. Big crowd on last excursion and will be a big one on this. Get your reservation in early for space in our private car. There will be a big advance in price of this land soon. Don't delay, but get in now and make this advance yourself. Land in vicinity unimproved now selling for \$200 to \$300 per acre. No better land or location. Ours can still be bought in 10 20 and 30-acre tracts for \$70.00 per acre—\$3.00 per acre down and terms to suit. Will sell for enough more in six months to net you a handsome profit.

You will be overlooking something if you overlook this. Don't delay. Find out all about this now.. Address,

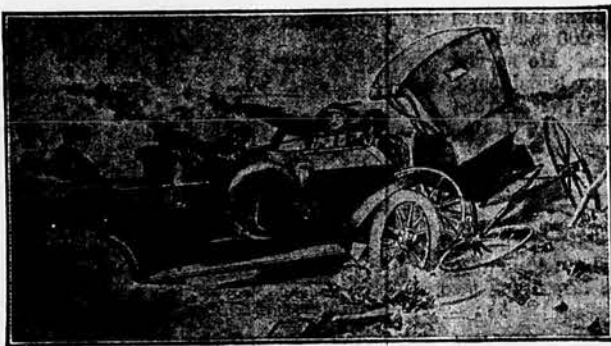
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Can sell you larger tracts at a price that will make you \$25.00 to \$50.00 an acres in less than 6 months.

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Save \$25 to \$50 direct at my factory price—freight prepaid. Get the only Separator that runs in "Bath of Oil," like a \$5,000 automobile. This alone is worth \$50 extra, but costs you nothing extra.
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283 Galloway St., Waterloo, Ia.

Selling a Farm at Auction

Advantageous Method of Disposing of Real Estate

Auction sales have been popular among American farmers almost from the beginning, but these were confined largely to the disposal of farm chattels and household goods. Later the pure-bred live stock sales became popular and have served to spur the pure-bred business into greater and broader activity and to develop a new profession in the live stock auctioneer as well as to enable the breeder to make a quick turn of his surplus stock into money.

Auction sales of land, however, have been hardly known, except in the case of town lots. Sales of farms in this manner to the highest bidder are still something of a novelty, and yet they ought to become very popular.

Farmers and breeders who have held auction sales are aware that they succeed in getting good prices much oftener than they would at private sale, and have the advantage of selling quickly. This being true, why would not the same kind of results attend the auction sale of the farm itself? That it has done so in the past and that it will do so in the future is the knowledge and belief of E. R. Morgan of Blue Rapids, Kan., whose beautiful farm is pictured herewith.

Mr. Morgan announces that he will not only sell his entire herd of 100 head

of prize-winning Hereford will sell 11 head of Percheron head of high-grade Percheron registered Duroc Jerseys, and sell his farm at auction at time.

This "Capital Bluff" farm 725 acres, of which 260 are plow, 40 acres in alfalfa and in native and blue grass pasture land. The residence is located on a plateau, overlooking town, and contains 12 rooms modern improvements. Water piped from a splendid spring to the reservoir on the hill, piped to the various buildings. The horse barn has 30 head with a mow for hay. The cattle barn holds Since the picture was taken silo has been constructed and now one of the best equipped for making money.

This great sale of live stock held on November 15 and 16 advertised later, but those interested will have time to make enough inspection of the property.

Selling a farm at auction it immense possibilities, and up a little-trying method of results quickly.

Dry Land Alfalfa For

Undoubtedly the best alfalfa seed is produced on the dryer lands of the west by drilling the seed in rows. The soil and weather conditions of that region combine to develop plants that are not of heavy growth, but are endowed with a large capacity for seed production. It is also true that the best seed to use for seed production is that which has been grown on the ground. The Turkistan, which has been so much lauded as producing plants of high yielding capacity, is here found to be of less value than others and much better adapted to lands under irrigation.

A Nebraska farmer who has successfully grown alfalfa in rows for seed at an elevation of 4,300 feet and where the water supply is found at a depth of 300 feet below the surface, gives his experience in the following report:

Eight pounds of seed per acre should be drilled, using any of the up-to-date styles of corn planters that carry an onion seed plate with holes 13-64 of an inch in diameter. Drill seed carefully to a depth of one inch. The soil should be in such perfect condition as to assure the germination of a full and even stand. In the ideal plantation alfalfa plants should be 12 inches apart in rows or drills, the rows, being three feet apart, would then give each alfalfa plant three square feet from which to draw moisture and set and support a full crop. This distance is difficult to attain without hand labor, but it represents the ideal toward which to strive.

Having drilled the seed with a 36-inch, two-row corn planter, the drills are just right to be cultivated with a common two-row riding corn plow. The shovels should be run to a depth of three inches and compel the alfalfa roots to keep below this three-inch soil mulch. Cultivate five times during the season and also break crust after each rain to lessen loss of moisture. Early in the season, until the growth is six inches in

height, cross harrow with a to break crust in the rows such weeds as may start. This harrowing should be repeated when the crop has been cut and re-tivation should follow the seed crop to conserve soil man and four horses can cut 18 to 20 acres daily, readily 160 acres during the season. 15th to 20th of June you may crop of hay. This starts the at the best time for seed production.

When harvesting some four wide, center-draft, four-horse with dropper attachment, windrows. The crop should sun half a day, then be promptly Two men with one team should from the windrow and stack five acres daily. If allowed to swath and be rained on the shatters badly in handling.

The alfalfa seed should be year to year as the roots and the yield of seed should with additional strength of number of stalks. In California fields have been cut for a visitor looks down the hills of alfalfa, with the heavily laden mingling across the culture he is prepared to believe that may be given. A portion acre field was seeded in 1909, mainer three years ago. The seed is estimated at five to per acre. A yield of 500 to 80 acres would be a considerable. Alfalfa seed of this is at this time worth \$10 bushel.

Alfalfa seed grown on high clean and free from weed much higher value than the on the market. The present ready worth \$65 to \$100 per growing of alfalfa seed and large cash returns and steady the fertility of the soil.

The 1912 Reo for \$1,000

(Designed by R. E. Olds)

A Temporary Price—Made to Learn if This Price Can Be Profitable

This price is as yet an experiment. It is subject to change. Never before has a motor car maker attempted so much for the money. We may find that it can't be done.

But the car itself is not an experiment. It is the latest creation of Mr. R. E. Olds. It compiles an experience of 25 years in building gas engines—12 years in designing cars.

Back of this model are the tens of thousands of cars built by Mr. Olds. It embodies all that has been learned by the oldest man in the business, by the dean of automobile designers. On it is staked Mr. Olds' reputation. Our rashest competitor will hardly attempt to criticise the car.

As for the price, our first announcement quickly swamped us with orders. We are at this writing three weeks behind. On our present output—at present cost of materials—we can keep this price at \$1,000. In any event, that's the price today at any Reo salesroom.

An Innovation

This is another attempt to keep ahead of the times. Motor car prices are bound to come down. We want to be first to strike bottom.

This is not a reflection on past prices—not on ours or others'. The past was a period of constant development, of ceaseless change. Mistakes were being made and corrected. One's whole equipment of machinery and tools might be made worthless by one season's improvements.

The older cars, like the Reo, are standardized now. There are no radical changes from year to year. The errors have all been corrected. Costly experiments are over.

Where we once bought parts we now make them. Where we once made a few thousand cars per year we now make many thousands. There is no reason at all why motor car prices, in the largest shops, should not now sink to the minimum.

No shop in America is equipped to build cars better or cheaper than we. It is us, we consider, to set the pace. Those are the reasons for this sensational price on this new, big, stunning car.

Not Cheapened

No man will suspect that, after all these years, we are reducing the grade of the Reo car. We need hardly discuss that. No man will conceive that Mr. R. E. Olds, America's foremost designer, will forfeit his fame on a retrograde car.

The fact is, this new Reo—at \$1,000—is by far the best car that ever went from our shops. Every whit of the car—every feature in it—accords with the best engineering practice.

The engine—rated at 30 h. p.—shows 36 h. p. on brake test. Because of the top valves, it supplies more power for the cylinder size than any other engine we have ever tried out.

The axle bearings are Timken and Hyatt High-Duty. The carburetor is adapted to the present grades of gasoline.

The steel which we use is all analyzed, to know that it meets all our rigid requirements. The gears are tested in a crushing machine, under 27 tons' pressure. Our magneto is subjected to a harder test than any other magneto will stand.

Note the big wheels, the big tires. Note

the car's roominess. Note its magnificent lines. With all of our knowledge, all our experience, there is no part of this car which we know how to better.

This car was not built to sell for \$1,000. It was built to show the best we can do.

The Standard Car

From now on we shall build but one Reo chassis. That policy alone will save \$200 per car. Without it, this price would be out of the question.

The 30-h. p., 5-passenger car has become the general standard. Any greater power is excessive. It makes upkeep expensive. Few people care to pay the price of excessive size, power or room. A very large percentage of cars sold in the future will approximate this type. So we confine our factories to it.

Cars of about this size and power are sold all the way up to \$2,500. We ask you to compare any one that you wish with the Reo at \$1,000. We are willing to abide by your judgment.

Ask for Details

The first step is to ask us for details. We publish on this car complete specifications. We state every material, every detail of mechanism. This will help you to make your comparisons.

The car itself can be seen at any Reo salesroom, and those salesrooms are everywhere. Find out what a remarkable, up-to-date car is being sold for \$1,000. It will change your ideas about automobiles.

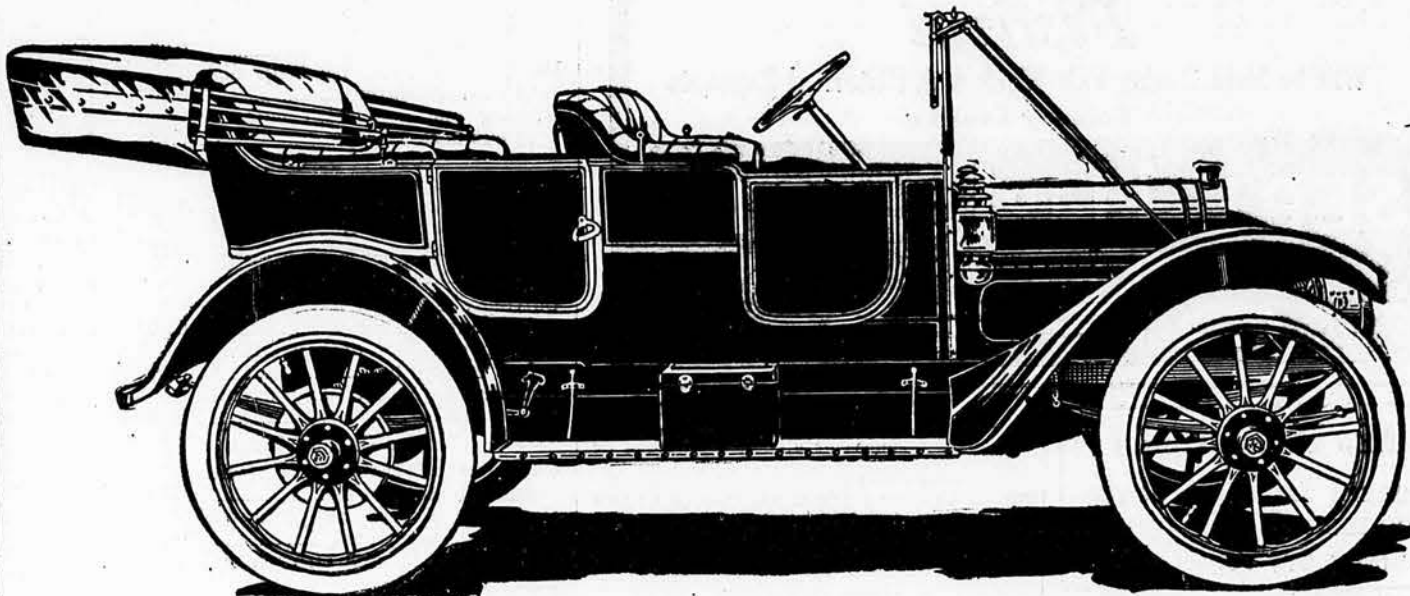
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Five-Passenger
Tonneau
Four 4x4½-inch
Cylinders
108-in. Wheel Base
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A roomy, powerful
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\$1,000

Top and windshield
not included. We equip
this car with a Mohair
Top and Slip Cover, a
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Tank—all for \$100
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STATE FAIR GROUNDS
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FAIR AS IN SIX MONTHS AT SCHOOL AND IN
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SOME of the MANY SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS**

**Enormous Agricultural, Live Stock and
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Five full days of harness and running races.
Pain's fireworks panorama, "The Fall of Pompeii."
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Kansas Agricultural College display and trophies.
Grand Opera, fully costumed and staged [evenings].
Liberati's famous band—60 stars.
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Scores of clean, free shows each day.
Clark's Trained Dog and Pony Circus.
Kansas fish warden's demonstration car.
Henry Hammond Ahl's Marvelous Picture, "The Shadow
of the Cross."

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Festival**

**Will be Held During Fair Week with Historical Pageants
Tuesday Evening**

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511 QUINCY ST., TOPEKA, KAN.

Good breeding stock is always in demand by some one, if you can just find him, and this is easily done by means of an advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER. By using an advertisement of

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Is worth more than it costs to anyone who does any business at all. A knowledge of contracts and all kinds of commercial papers would often save the farmer, the merchant, and the professional man in dollars and cents many times the cost of securing a practical business education. Catalogue and copy New Education free. LEAVENWORTH BUSINESS COLLEGE, Leavenworth, Kan.

this kind you get the attention of a large number of possible buyers who are willing to bid against each other. Without such an advertisement you can only sell to your neighbors at their prices.

THE FARM



Acorns for Brood Sows.

Answering J. C. H., Baldwin, Kan.: There is no objection to feeding acorns to brood sows. They contain about 2 per cent of digestible protein, 34 per cent of digestible carbohydrates and 1.7 per cent of digestible fat. Feeding excessive quantities of acorns is not desirable as a finishing ration, because of the tendency to make soft fat. It is not likely that our correspondent has such an abundance of acorns that the pigs could get enough to materially influence the composition of the pork.

Building Up Humus in the Soil.

From the numerous writings on the addition of humus to the soil one is likely to conclude that he can within a few years build up a large humus content in the soil. On the contrary, it can be seen by the following figures that this is not an easy thing to do.

It has been found that not more than 10 per cent of the organic matter plowed under can be figured on as being converted into humus. The surface eight inches of average clay loam weighs approximately about 2,000,000 pounds. Taking the humus content as 5 per cent, you would have about 100,000 pounds to the acre. If the farmer should even turn under four tons of organic matter per acre annually, it would take a very long time to build up a large humus content.

Fifty years would be a short time in which to accumulate humus to any extent, and even a longer time would be required if one removes the crop from time to time. From these figures one should not conclude that the addition of humus to the soil is not highly desirable, for it is. It can be seen, however, that at the most, we can do but little more within our short lives than to maintain the humus at a constant percentage by frequent green manuring.—O. M. Osborne.

Economy Three Horse Implements vs. Two Horse.

Kansas Farmer has had much to say about the necessity of larger farm implements, so for the purpose of better overcoming the hired help problem, and in order that more work may be done on the land resulting in better methods of cultivation. Heretofore we have not had figures to show reduction in cost of the several farm operations by increasing size of implement and increasing the horse power, but now we have from the experimental farm of Ontario, Canada, suggestive data showing the economies to be effected by using three instead of two horse implements, two furrow instead of single plows, etc.:

Plowing

Plowing one acre with simple plow cost	\$2.00
Plowing one acre with two-furrow gang cost	1.25

Disk Harrowing

Disking one acre with small disk (3 cuts necessary)	0.90
Disking one acre with large disk (2 cuts necessary)	0.80
Disking one acre with cutaway (1 cut necessary)	0.45

Cost of Seeding

Seeding one acre, two-horse seeder, cost	0.22 1/2
Seeding one acre, three-horse seeder, cost	0.18

Cots of Cutting Hay.

Cutting one acre of hay with 4 1/2-foot cutting bar	0.31
Cutting one acre of hay with 6-foot cutting bar	0.20
Cutting one acre of hay with 7-foot cutting bar	0.18

Cost of Cutting Grain.

Cutting one acre of grain with 6-foot binder, cost	0.28
Cutting one acre of grain with 8-foot binder, cost	0.20

Three horses used on each of the two above machines.

Man versus Machine for Cutting Corn.

It required 12 hours' time of a man to cut one acre of corn in hills (3x3). It required two hours' time of (three-horse team) harvester to cut one acre of corn in rows 3 1/2 feet apart.

More About Sweet Clover.

Interest in sweet clover is growing rapidly. KANSAS FARMER has this summer answered many questions regarding drought-resisting plant and has printed much information regarding it. Interest in the plant has grown in other sections as well as in Kansas, and other papers are printing experiences of farmers who have used sweet clover for pasture. From the statements we have been able to gather it would seem that white sweet clover will soon find an important place in the drier sections of the country, such sections as the western third of Kansas and Nebraska and the eastern Rocky Mountain slope of Colorado. Observation proves that it is a dry weather plant, growing luxuriously along roadsides during the driest weather on the thinnest soils. Experiment has proven that it makes a good pasture, but before it becomes woody, make good hay. It is also one of the best nitrogen gatherers we know. The following experience from the Farmer Breeder, Sioux City, Iowa, is well worth reading:

Our old readers have no doubt noted a number of sweet clover articles in columns by Frank Coverdale of Clinton county, Iowa, who has been growing crop for the past 10 or 12 years who has found it to be one of the best pasture crops that he has ever grown. Mr. Coverdale was in Sioux City last week buying stock cattle for one of his sweet clover pastures, and while here had a very pleasant chat with him. On August 3 he marketed two carloads of cattle in Chicago that averaged about 1,300 pounds per head and sold at \$4.80 a head. A week or so before he sold the tail of these cattle; they weighed 1,400 pounds and brought \$5.75. There were 48 head in all. These cattle were chased last fall in his own neighborhood at \$4.80 per hundredweight. They were not uniform as to size, but they averaged about 950 pounds per head.

These cattle were turned on sweet clover pasture early last fall, and in the entire winter. In addition to the fodder corn—corn that would have yielded about 35 bushels to the acre. The crop was light last fall owing to dry weather. Early in the spring the pasture was put into a 100-acre sweet clover pasture where they remained with any grain whatsoever until two weeks before shipment. Figuring the cost of the fodder corn which they consumed last winter, the cost of marketing the summer, and charging these against the cattle, the sweet clover pastured netted Mr. Coverdale \$12 per acre one of the driest years that Iowa has experienced in many years.

The pasture referred to contained timothy and blue grass in addition to the sweet clover, but these grasses produced practically nothing this summer; sweet clover was the only crop that produced much of anything in way of forage. It continued to grow and it is still growing; in fact, it is now a growth of one and one-half high over the entire pasture, and this growth that Mr. Coverdale is buying cattle for.

While the sweet clover has not so well this year as in former years it has done very much better than other forage crop under like conditions. We call attention to this again because we believe that it will pay our readers to do a little experimenting with this crop. We do not advise them to sow a large acre before they know how to handle it and know whether or not it can be grown to advantage under their conditions, but it will pay to sow an acre or so for hog pasture or for hay the case may be. If an acre of it will on your farm, it will then be worth more. People have been considering sweet clover a weed since the homesteading days of Illinois, and it seems strange that its value should not have been discovered. There is an abundance of it growing along the roadsides in Wayne county; in fact, it can be found over Iowa.

Care of Binder.

that the harvest is over the wheat should be run into the shed and protected from the elements until it is needed. A little care in this particular will effect a great saving in expense and annoyance when the machine is taken into the field. The knot-bars of the binder should be coated with tallow to keep them protected and in proper condition for future use. By giving proper attention to the care of the binder, the amount of work performed will be largely increased and the profits proportionately larger.

Big Year For Alfalfa Seed.

There has been a great year for alfalfa. The yields have been large. In earlier sections, where the second crop did not have amounted to anything while for hay the crop was allowed to mature for seed with the result that thousands of acres more than before have produced seed. The per acre of a good yield of seed is amazing. Many reports of yields fully as good as this have been received: D. W. whose farm is six miles north of Clyde, threshed four acres of alfalfa from which he obtained fifty-three bushels of pure alfalfa seed. This was the second cutting this year. The first cutting yielded him two and one-half bushels to the acre.

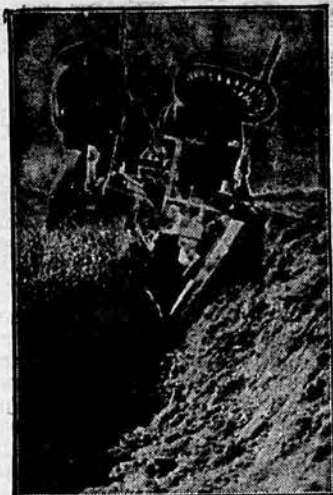
Rules for Use of Fertilizers.

Nitrogen (or "ammonia") encourages strong leaf, vine and bush growth. Potash makes firm tuber, bulb and root. Phosphoric acid makes blooms and seeds and seed pods form abundantly. If the wild growth on your farm refuses and your tomatoes and melons run to leaf, your soil is rich in nitrogen. If trees do not thrive, onions seem stunted and tomato vines lack sturdiness talk, the soil needs potash. If your tomatoes, melons, grain or cotton fail to "set" plenty of seed fruit, phosphoric acid is called for. If you expect to take from your crop rich in leaf, as lettuce, increase the proportion of nitrogen in your fertilizer. If potatoes or onions are desired, give plenty of potash. If abundant corn, wheat, cotton, melons, peaches, strawberries or other crops are wanted, see to the phosphoric acid.

The Agricultural College of Kansas, through its department of entomology, has developed methods by means of which the farmer can escape damage to his wheat by Hessian fly and chinch bug, to his alfalfa by pocket weaver and mound-building prairie ants, to his corn by chinch bugs and grasshoppers, to his hay and pasture by prairie dogs, and to his garden and lawn by moles and mice. It is also developing methods for the control of orchard, flour and other injurious insects. In addition to these and other investigations, the department of entomology is teaching the principles of pest control to 600 young farmers every year, maintaining a correspondence with the people of the state amounting to 5,000 letters annually, manufacturing and selling at cost every popular and successful poison for destruction of prairie dogs and other gophers, furnishing timely warning and information through the press, and conducting demonstration treatments for various insect troubles wherever needed.

Fence on Public Highway.

Is the land owner obliged to build and keep up a fence along the public highway? Is there any law concerning fences along the public highway? Please answer through the columns of your valuable paper. —A. Enneline, Paxico, Kan. Kansas has many provisions in regard to fences recorded in her statute books, but there does not seem to be any which requires a land owner to build a fence along the public highway. The purpose of a fence is the protection of property and the English common law upon which our laws are based, provides that the land owner shall build a fence to restrain his own animals from trespassing and not as a protection to his live stock belonging to his neighbors. Kansas statutes have reversed this and have determined what is a legal fence without which the land owner cannot claim damages for trespassing stock. While the land owner is not required to build a fence along the highway the laws of Kansas are such that he cannot collect damages if animals should trespass. It is therefore to the interest of the land owner to build a legal fence



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positively pulverizes your soil and prepares a seed-bed 12 to 16 inches deep or more—all in one operation. The Spalding Deep Tilling Machine works equally well in the fall, when the ground is hard and dry, as in the spring. It has never failed to thoroughly pulverize the soil to a depth of 12 to 16 inches in the fall, when the soil is so hard that an ordinary mould-board plow can hardly be made to work at all.

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The use of the Spalding Deep Tilling Machine is especially beneficial in the fall, for the reason that the deep, thoroughly pulverized seed-bed, 12 to 16 inches deep or more, is an ample reservoir to hold the fall rains, the moisture from the winter's snow and the early spring rains.

The farmer knows that all crops suffer from drought at one time or another during the year. In some districts more than enough rain falls each year to make a crop, but it often happens that excessive rains are followed by dry weather. If the seed-bed has been prepared with a Spalding Deep Tilling Machine to a depth of 12 to 16 inches it will absorb three times as much moisture as a shallow seed-bed. The moisture will soak to the bottom of the deep seed-bed below the point of evaporation and be held there as a reserve against time of need.

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plow shallow, expecting the moisture to rise by capillarity to moisten their crust and hold the drought at bay, when capillarity is already exhausted by the downward pull of gravity. Since the moisture does not rise to moisten our crust except very slightly by distillation, it is clear that the best thing we can do is to go down after the moisture. The only way to do this is to plow deeply, not only six or seven inches, but eight, nine, ten or twelve.

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ORDINARY SEEDBED

about his property for self protection, as this is the only way by which he can collect damages for trespass.

Commercial Fertilizer for Wheat.

"I saw an article on fertilizers in last week's issue of Kansas Farmer, and would like to try some fertilizer on some wheat land to be sown to wheat this fall. Would like to know what kind you would advise me to use and how much to sow to the acre."—A. S. Mullendose, Holton, Kan.

It would be difficult to answer this question without knowing the condition and constituents of the soil. Some soils may be rich in certain elements of plant food and deficient in others. In such cases the application of the missing element would be all that might be necessary.

Generally speaking, the soils of eastern Kansas are not deficient in any one element and a mixed fertilizer would produce the best results in the stimulation of plant growth and yield.

There are a number of elements necessary to plant growth, but the important ones and those which are included in all commercial fertilizers are nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Nitrogen stimulates the growth of the stem and leaf of the plant while phosphorus stimulates the seeds, grain or fruit of the plant. Nitrogen is generally derived from nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, dried blood, tankage, or cottonseed meal. Phosphorus comes from phosphate rocks, ground bone, dissolved bone, etc. Potassium, from kainet, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash or wood ashes.

Manufacturers of fertilizers combine the elements into complete fertilizers for the different crops and an order should state the name of the crop on which it is to be used. For wheat a common mixture, recommended by Dr. Burkett, is as follows: Nitrogen 17½ parts, phosphorus 8 parts and potash 6 parts. As these elements in their commercial forms do not have the same strength or weight Dr. Burkett suggests the use of 160 pounds of nitrogen, 320 pounds of acid phosphate and 160 pounds of muriate of potash to the acre. Sow broadcast and harrow in.

Commercial fertilizers can be mixed at home, but must be used immediately or they will "cake." They can be mixed with dry earth as a filler and the caking prevented, but the whole job of purchasing and mixing the elements is so troublesome and so expensive in time and labor that it will generally be found to be more economical to buy complete fertilizers from the manufacturers.

Rat-Proof Corn Crib.

A subscriber tells how he made a rat-proof corn crib from an old building: "I converted an ordinary building erected for another purpose into a corn crib by removing the siding and nailing on slats in the usual manner. I covered the sides with woven wire having a half-inch mesh. The floor in the building was poor. This I covered with wire, laying a new floor of a cheap grade. The building now has been used three years for the storage of corn in this manner and, although my premises are infested with rats, not one of them has found an entrance to the corn. As the building was in need of a new floor, the only additional expense was the cost of the wire, about \$15, which was fully paid for in one year's protection."

Alfalfa in Pennsylvania.

In Kansas, where we have an ideal soil and climate for alfalfa, we have less than one-fourth the acres we should have of that valuable plant. The old state of Pennsylvania is awakening to the advantages of alfalfa, but encounters many obstacles in its growth, as will be shown by the following instructions for preparation and seeding, given by the Experiment Station of that state:

"The manure should be applied after the land has been back-plowed so that it will be mixed with the surface soil. If the land is deficient in lime, this deficiency cannot be made good by any moderate use of basic slag. The only right thing is to use lime or limestone. Two tons of well pulverized limestone probably will be sufficient. The stable manure should supply the nitrogen, and there should be a liberal application of phosphoric acid and potash. The chances are that it would pay to use 350 pounds of 14-per-cent acid phosphate and 100 pounds of muriate of potash per acre."

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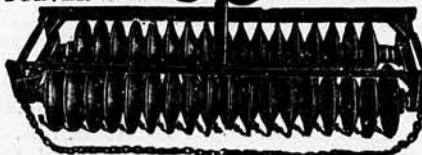
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LIVE STOCK



There is now a scarcity of pure-bred live stock which is felt in the corn belt most severely, but which seems to extend over the entire country. This condition has been brought about by the weather conditions of the past two years and now has special significance in at least two ways. It means a much better market and better prices for pure-bred stock, and it means that those farmers who were in haste to sell their stock and thereby lost money, will have to buy seed at higher prices and lose money again.

There has not been a time in late years when the young man could start in the breeding business so cheaply and so economically as right now. The margin between the prices of market stock and breeding stock has not been so close for a long time and the young man who takes advantage of present conditions and gets into the pure-bred business is providing for his future well-being if not, indeed, for his future wealth.

It always pays to raise pure-bred hogs. A few breeders are sure to get cold feet this year if the corn shortage affects the prices of pure-breds much, but it seems to the writer that he is the one live stock breeder who always plays safe, barring the possibility of disease.

The pure-bred swine breeder always has the double chance of selling both seed stock and market stock, and if the fat hog market is lower, there is always a fair margin between fat hogs and breeding hogs, while if the fat hog market is good, the prices for breeding stock are reasonably high accordingly.

The writer believes it to be good advice to advocate moderate prices and discourage anything in the nature of boom prices. Of course, this does not mean that we are to have very low prices, nor do we want boom prices. Both are harmful.

Had the dry weather continued there would have been thousands of hogs sent to market in a half-fat or poor condition, and this would have meant thousands of dollars in losses to the farmers now and further loss when they would buy for restocking purposes.

Dr. Reed Hunt of Washington, D. C., seems to have discovered that the fecundity of females depends upon the food eaten and its effect upon the thyroid gland. In experimenting with mice he fed one group on oatmeal and liver and they produced no young; another group was fed on crackers, milk and eggs and they produced 101 young in the same time in which a third group was fed on corn meal and milk and produced 69 young. Application of these facts is made in showing that sows which are fed on corn alone, or even corn with milk, will produce smaller litters than do those which have a ration of alfalfa and corn.

What have you done for the breed of animals that you raise? Made a living out of it; yes, but that is what it has done for you. Some record associations earnestly advise a more liberal use of the knife, and their contention seems well founded when the advancement of the breed is considered. One swine breeder averages about 10 pigs to the litter, yet he rarely saves more than four for breeding purposes. He says that his stock must be of such quality that if a buyer is not satisfied he can ship him back. He has never had one come back yet.

Shorthorns Bred for Beef.

Puxley, in his "Modern Dairy Farming," an English work, says this: "It must be said that the comparatively second-class position of the Shorthorn as a dairy beast is due to shows. Only those animals are chosen for exhibition which are pre-eminent for beef or fat making qualities and, therefore, that man only will get a great name upon whose herd these qualities are stamped. Therefore, if a bull is bought from such a herd, it will probably be found that it lowers the milking average and increases the meat-making qualities."

A Shortage of Beef.

Reports from the range and grass country of the west indicate that there will be a shortage in both quality and numbers in range beef animals this year. Instead of a large proportion of beef and a small proportion of feeders, as was expected early in the season, the conditions will probably be reversed. These, with other conditions which show that the farmers have not yet adjusted themselves to the loss of the ranges and gone to raising beef on the farm, seem to point to a shortage for some time to come, and to open up a strong market for the breeder.

Ranch and range cattle are not profitable on the farms. Only high-class, quick-maturing beef will pay a profit on high-priced land. Many ranch cattle are well graded up by the use of pure-bred bulls and these make good feeders, and yet the fact remains that the better animals are bred up, the more certain is the profit from growing and feeding them on the farm.

Clean Stables Best Safeguard.

The bureau of animal industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in a report on tuberculosis says:

"Life in the open air for cattle as with man, is not always sufficient to prevent infection with tuberculosis or to cure it, but its influence is favorable and reduces the chances of infection to the smallest proportion, while at the same time it places the diseased animal under the best conditions for recovery.

"In most stables the conditions of life are unfavorable in the extreme and radically different from what they are in the open air. Most stables have no provision for ventilation; either there are drafts of air upon the animal, favoring the production of colds and catarrh, or there is an insufficient supply of oxygen. This has had an important bearing on the spread of tuberculosis in cattle, for where there is no ventilation, disease germs carried into a stable are likely to remain there until they infect the animals.

"It is just as desirable that there should be ample provision to let light into the stable, for the direct rays of the sun are of especial value for destroying the germs of consumption and for increasing the resisting power of the animals. In addition to this the sun's rays aid in drying and disinfecting the stable. Light is also necessary to enable those who care for stables to see the dust and filth and to put it into proper sanitary condition. Dark stables are almost universally dirty, damp and unhealthy.

"A stable must be clean to be sanitary. Cleanliness is the very principle of sanitation and it must be continually kept in view. Not only must the filth on the surface of the floors be removed, but there must be no channels by which it can gather between or beneath the flooring to ferment, putrefy and pollute the atmosphere. The dust which gathers about many cow stables is often more objectionable than the filth on the floors. In infected stables the dust is certain to contain tubercle bacilli, and these are in a condition to be easily floated into the atmosphere and breathed into the animal's lungs.

"The first thing is to have the stable so constructed that it is easy to clean it thoroughly, and the second thing is to see that it is frequently cleaned and that it is occasionally disinfected. If there are tuberculous cows in a herd the feed boxes and mangers soiled with the saliva of the diseased animals are the most dangerous parts of the stable. Next to these are the parts covered with thin layers of manure which becomes dry and pulverized and is carried into the air as dust.

"Not the less dangerous is the dust which has accumulated on the walls and on every part of the stable where it can lodge. In cleaning such a stable the walls and ceiling should be swept and washed as well as the floors and the whole interior should be drenched with the disinfecting liquid."

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Top Poisoning of Stock.

Top digging season is now on, a caution is advisable on feeding. Death comes from two general causes, and probably most common is oxalic acid poisoning. Beet in a considerable amount of and when a considerable quantity is consumed, it is very likely to cause oxalic acid poisoning and animals may die very quickly. Lysis of the heart, or they may have depression and diarrhoea and several days, or even recover. The cause is mold, which grows on tops and is more prevalent in the. Anything moldy is dangerous, but moldy tops and are especially so. The tops are dry, or nearly so, while they are so palatable, are really safer. Moderation. When in good condition tops save feed, but when given in great quantities, or when moldy, great deal of harm.

Pasture for Swine.

Respondent gives some facts in the value of pasture for swine. It would seem to be valuable for application. He says: That every farmer who starts to raise his crops should adopt what is a minor rotation or, in other words, should build a fence around all pieces of ground handy to be used in time as a hog place for growing potatoes. It is a place for a special patch of seed pig that is fed grain all his life. It will thus be seen that the run of such a pasture until 150 pounds weight along with in feed will be produced very cheaply and economically. A hog pasture may be had by a mixture of two pounds Dwarf peas, a bushel of barley, a bushel of peas and a little millet seed per

Wisconsin Experiment Station result of a trial with hogs, they at an acre of rape produced as much on pigs when used as a pasture along with grain as 56 bushels would do. It will thus be seen that a small pasture or a minor rotation produces a vast amount of value as in grain feed.

In addition to this feeding value of hogs they are found to be and gained more rapidly after feeding was discontinued than which had been on grain alone. Doubtless the result of being vigorous and healthy. They found that the ones fed rape and grain considered the ones fed on grain

Are These Figures Correct?

Discussing the cost of raising domestic animals to the age of 1 year, the Kansas Farmer gives some interesting figures. These are re- in order that our readers may know the low prices with those of this and also in the hope that the boys who are the owners of domestic animals which they are raising for their own may compare results with the Kansas Farmer of their own.

It is contended that in no state in the Union can live stock be raised more cheaply or more economically than in Kansas, and statements of fact such as these can give will be of immense value not only to other farmers and stock raisers in this and other states, but to owners themselves. Here are the figures. See if Kansas figures will compare with a better showing:

COST OF YEARLING COLT.	
Birth (includes stallion fee, extra feed for mare, incidentals).....	\$25.00
Mare's time for two weeks foaling, 100 hours, at 8 cents.....	8.00
Feed (1/2 of an acre).....	\$5.00
On pasture, 180 days—	
50 pounds corn at 40 cents per bushel.....	1.15
50 pounds oats at 30 cents per bushel.....	.84
50 pounds bran at \$1.30 per hundred.....	1.17
50 pounds oil meal at \$1.90 per hundred.....	.38
Feed for 150 days—	
50 pounds corn at 40 cents per bushel.....	1.85
50 pounds oats at 30 cents per bushel.....	1.88
50 pounds bran at \$1.30 per hundred.....	1.30
50 pounds oil meal at \$1.90 per hundred.....	.95
50 pounds hay at \$8 per ton.....	6.00
Feed.....	\$20.52
Depreciation of buildings.....	1.00

Stop Using Feed For Fertilizer

Whole corn in your animals' droppings indicates that a part of the feed of even a healthy animal is wasted through non-digestion. Grinding the feed fails to save this waste, and the feeder must either let his hogs follow up the steers and eat this wasted grain or be content to realize what little he can from it as fertilizer. Saving a part of this wasted feed by *Improving Digestion* is known as "The Dr. Hess Idea," and back of it are the opinions of our ablest writers.

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), improves digestion; it contains iron, the greatest of all blood and tissue builders, acts mildly on the kidneys, regulates the bowels, also expels worms and relieves the minor stock ailments. As proof that Dr. Hess Stock Tonic does all these things just show the formula on the label to your family physician. A poor ration well digested is better than a good ration poorly digested. Improved digestion insures more growth, more and richer milk.

Our proposition. You get of your dealer a 25 lb. pail of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic at \$1.60, or 100 lbs. at \$5.00 (except in Canada and extreme West and South). Use it all winter and spring. If it doesn't pay you and pay you well, get your money back. Every pound sold on this guarantee. If your dealer can't supply you, we will.

Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals, 96 page Veterinary Book free for the asking. Mention this paper and include 2c stamp.

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Ashland, Ohio



DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-GE-A. A scientific fowl tonic, prepared by Dr. Hess to make hens lay more eggs. It acts beneficially on the digestive organs, keeps the egg organisms active, contains nitrates to drive out poisons, and iron to build up the system. It fattens broilers quickly, helps chicks to maturity, cures minor fowl ailments. Very economical—a penny's worth feeds 30 fowls per day.

1 1/2 lbs. 25c; mail or express 40c. 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs \$1.25; 25 lb. pail \$2.50.
(Except in Canada and the Extreme West and South.)

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

Interest at 6 per cent on \$50 invested in buildings, \$50 in land and \$20 in feed and incidentals.....	7.20
Taxes at .4 per cent on land and equipment.....	.40
Labor.....	12.00
Mortality, at 5 per cent.....	4.50

Total cost.....	\$78.62
Value of five tons of manure at \$1.50 per ton.....	7.50

Net cost.....	\$71.12
---------------	---------

COST OF A YEARLING CALF.

Cost at birth (includes service fee, extra feed for cow, incidentals).....	\$5.00
200 pounds whole milk at 3 cents per quart.....	\$3.00
3,000 pounds skim milk at 20 cents per hundred.....	6.00
Grain on pasture—	

80 pounds corn at 40 cents per bushel.....	.58
40 pounds bran at \$1.30 per hundred.....	.50
60 pounds oats at 30 cents per bushel.....	.57
30 pounds oil meal at \$1.90 per hundred.....	.57
Pasture (1/2 acre).....	3.75
Winter feed—	

1,500 pounds hay at \$8 per ton.....	6.00
120 pounds corn at 40 cents per bushel.....	.85
60 pounds oats at 20 cents per bushel.....	.57
60 pounds bran at \$1.30 per hundred.....	.78
40 pounds oil meal at \$1.90 per hundred.....	.76

Total feed cost.....	\$23.93
Depreciation on buildings.....	.80
Interest at 6 per cent on \$100 invested in buildings, land, feed, etc.....	6.00
Taxes.....	.40
Labor.....	5.00
Mortality, at 5 per cent.....	2.00

Total cost.....	\$43.13
Value of five tons of manure at \$1.50 per ton.....	7.50

Net cost.....	\$35.63
---------------	---------

COST OF 250-POUND HOG.

Cost at birth (6 pigs to litter) (includes boar expense, feed for sow previous to farrowing, incidentals).....	\$1.75
Feed till weaning time (includes extra feed for sow on account nursing)	

50 pounds corn at 40 cents a bushel (on pasture).....	.35
50 pounds shorts at \$1.40 per hundred (on pasture).....	.70
50 pounds ground oats at \$1 per hundred (on pasture).....	.50
10 pounds oil meal at \$1.90 per hundred (on pasture).....	.19
Pasture (10 pigs to the acre).....	.75
800 pounds corn at 40 cents per bushel (in dry lot).....	5.70
70 pounds tankage at \$48 per ton	



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This Razor is not silver or gold plated. It is heavily nickel plated and will not rust. It will not clog up, as many safety razors do. It is made for every day use. No delicate parts to get out of order.

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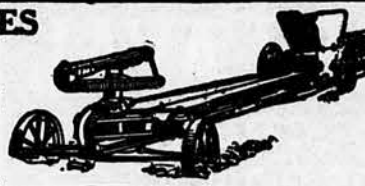
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129 Mill Street KANSAS CITY, MO.



(In dry lot).....	1.68	Labor.....	1.60
Total cost of feed.....	\$9.87	Mortality, at 5 per cent.....	.75
Depreciation of buildings and fences.....	.25	Total cost	\$15.47
Interest at 6 per cent on \$20 invested in pigs, land, buildings, feed, etc.....	1.90	Value of one ton of manure	2.50
Taxes.....	.25	Net cost	\$12.77

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These people paid good money for the machines they are discarding. Do you suppose they would change without good reason? They realize that Tubulars repeatedly pay for themselves by saving what others lose. Could there be a better reason for changing? Can you afford to ignore the experience of others, whose names we could give you by thousands? Others have finally got Tubulars. You will finally have a Tubular. Why not get the Tubular first?

The Tubular has done work equal to 100 years' service in a 5 to 8 cow dairy at a total cost of only \$1.15 for oil and repairs. Lasts a lifetime. Guaranteed forever by America's oldest and world's biggest separator concern.

Dairy Tubulars have no disks. Have twice the skimming force of others. Skim faster and twice as clean. You can arrange with our local representative for a free trial. Other separators taken in exchange.

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DAIRY



A dairy-bred heifer calf from a good milking mother is worth more money at any age than is a steer calf.

The cow is a medium for the conversion of feed into milk; but she is a living, animated machine, whose personal comfort is of the greatest importance to her owner.—H. M. Gardner.

Start the young calf off well. Use enough whole milk to give it an extra good start. A gallon a day for three weeks, in the meantime giving it a chance to nibble at hay and grain, will get it in good shape to take warm separator skim milk after that time. You can't afford to stunt the calf. Keep it growing.

This looks like it paid to weigh and test: In a single year's time W. H. Maust increased the average butterfat production of his dairy herd from 231 pounds per cow to something like 300 pounds. That was increasing the income from his cows something like \$20 per year each, without any more expense for barn room, feed or care.

A good many fresh cows will be coming in soon. Give these cows the best care and feed possible. Start with a good milk flow. A big flow of milk is more easily obtained and at less expense from a fresh cow than at any other time in the period of lactation. The green corn, alfalfa hay, etc., will never bring you more money than when fed to a fresh cow in the fall of the year.

Good housing from the storms will make the feed go farther. It is cheaper to warm the animal body with some kind of shelter than to allow the animal to burn good feed in maintaining the bodily heat. Fix up the sheds. The principal feature of any shed is to provide a water-tight roof. This means a dry bed, and the animal will repay for having a comfortable place in which to spend the night.

When feed is short, it is economy to feed night and morning in the mangers. The manger saves feed. It makes a little more manure in the barn, but that in itself is worth while. You are more likely to haul the barn manure onto the fields. A feed night and morning in the manger enables you to give the dairy cows a little extra treatment, and this, with the foraging they do during the day with the stock cattle will give the dairy cows a chance commensurate with the work you expect them to do.

If the wife and the boys and girls are running the dairy end of the business, give them a chance to make the dairy pay, and they will show the "boss" that their work with the cows will turn into as much clear money as any other industry on the farm, labor and feed cost considered. More, the dairy adds to the money drawer every time a can of cream is sold. Nothing produced on the farm, except poultry and eggs, brings the cash so quickly and frequently as cream. Producing poultry and eggs is a woman's job, too.

If feed is scarce and you do not know how you are going to supply the dairy herd with the feed it requires and at the same time keep young stock growing, it is time to think seriously of one matter—that of feeding well the cows it will pay to feed and roughing those that do not pay. It is manifestly better to feed the profitable fall fresh cows well than to spend the feed on the whole herd, feeding strippers and fresh cows alike. This will be a good fall to use the Babcock test and the scales and determine which are the best cows and feed accordingly.

Several inquiries asking if it is advisable to pasture dairy herds on alfalfa have been received. Pasturing will not damage the alfalfa, if done when the fields are not soft, but so to do would not be safe for the cows. The danger from bloat is too great. We hear of alfalfa being pasture with no ill effect, but, on the other hand, we hear of very serious loss. The safe thing, therefore,

is not to turn the cows into an alfalfa field, where the growth is rank. Better cut the alfalfa, let the hay cure slightly and feed in mangers.

Test for a Good Cow.

L. E. E. Hutchinson, Kan., says he has a heifer with first calf now giving five gallons of milk per day and her test is 3.2. Wants to know if he should keep a cow giving such a thin milk. Should the heifer prove a persistent milker she is a very superior animal. Producing 40 pounds of milk or 1 1/4 pounds of fat, the heifer is an exceptionally good one. Her milk flow will increase until she matures. It is not likely that her test will increase. If the heifer gave only 10 pounds of 3.2 per cent fat milk she would not be worth while as a dairy cow.

Wants to Improve Milk Quality.

R. A. P. McPherson, Kan., asks for a ration that will improve the quality of milk, saying that his cow gives plenty of milk, but little butterfat.

Probably in no matter pertaining to dairying has such an extended experiment been made as in endeavoring to find a feed or combination of feeds which would produce milk rich in butterfat. The search has not been successful, and it is believed that the per cent of fat in milk cannot be permanently influenced by feed. A cow is capable of producing milk testing 3.2 or 4.5 per cent fat and feed will not change the cow's ability in this respect.

Ensilage and Dairy Cow.

Milk is more cheaply made by cheap grass than in any other way, and next to grass comes ensilage, because it furnishes the cheapest and most desirable substitute for grass. Careful tests show quite conclusively that ensilage from corn is a more desirable feed for cows than the corn crop preserved and fed in any other way, and this after allowing the cost of harvesting and storing the crop.

Ensilage can be fed in the summer to great advantage. The dairyman who proposes to maintain the milk flow of his herd will find ensilage a necessity during dry summer, for, even on the best managed farms the grass, if utilized to best advantage, will become dry and short from one to three months depending on the season.

A Great Magazine Offer.

For a limited time only we are able to offer our readers the greatest bargain in a magazine club we have ever seen. The club consists of:

1. Kansas Farmer one year, new or renewal. Regular price..... \$1.00
2. Hampton's Magazine one year, new or renewal. Regular price 1.50
3. Pearson Magazine one year, new or renewal. Regular price..... 1.50
4. People's Popular Monthly, one year, new or renewal. Regular price25

Total \$4.25
This great club sent one year to any address for only \$2.25. Offer subject to withdrawal any time. Order at once. KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

No dairyman can afford to overlook the value of pure breeding or to avoid demanding a good milk record. It must be remembered that a dairy sire has a great deal of influence—as much or more than all the cows put together. It should also be remembered that a herd can be built up very rapidly by the use of a pure-bred dairy sire. This is illustrated by the following table:

Generation.	Blood.	Per cent Improved.	Per cent Unimproved.
1	1/2	50	50
2	3/4	75	25
3	7/8	87.5	12.5
4	15/16	93.75	6.25
5	31/32	96.87	3.12
6	63/64	98.43	1.56

We see that in six generations a herd will be practically pure bred. It is also shown that in order to accomplish much of anything a person must "stick to it" for several generations—always with care and patience and thought.—G. W. Patterson.

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MEYER

Dairyman Soil Builder.

No man is in better position to build up his soil than the dairyman if he uses wisely the forces at his command. You cannot afford to raise timothy, which impoverishes your soil, and buy high-priced fertilizers for your land. Raise legumes to replace your concentrates and nitrogen to your soil and save both fertilizer and a feed bill.

The simple raising of more leguminous plants upon the farm will buy high with the necessity of buying so much commercial feeds in order to balance up the farm ration. When a ton of alfalfa hay contains nearly as much protein as a ton of wheat bran, which usually costs from \$20 to \$25 per ton, in the open market, and when one acre of land will produce several tons of the hay annually, it does not seem as if there would be much question as to which food product is the cheaper for the farmer to use. The balance is greatly in favor of the alfalfa hay, clover, cowpeas and soy beans.—J. P. Fletcher.

Overdoing the Dairy Business.

A Baldwin (Kan.) reader says he must change his farming operations and is inclined to dairying, but feels that within a few years dairying will be overdone. He asks for advice. Census statistics show that in the United States the increase in the cow population has not been as great as that of the people. The table below gives the milk cows to the number of people for the years shown:

Year.	Cow.	to every	People.
1870	1	to every	3.8
1880	1	to every	4
1890	1	to every	3.9
1900	1	to every	4.5
1910	1	to every	5.1

There is no present indication that dairying will be overdone. The dairy cow produces human food at less cost than any other animal. There are evidences that the cost of living must be reduced. The dairy cow cannot help but take a hand in the reduction—that means increased consumption of her product.

When dairy products are obtainable at a reasonable figure, the consumption is much greater than when prices are high. High-priced dairy products mean the consumption of oleo and other substitutes. People will always pay a moderate price for butter, cheese and milk and will of necessity in years to come consume larger quantities than at present.

Timothy vs. Corn Fodder.

Answering W. B. G., Abeline, Kan.: Timothy has no place on an 80-acre farm run principally to dairying. Alfalfa and corn should be the forage crops. The corn should be placed in the silo to the extent of meeting the requirements of the cows and young cattle.

A ton of timothy hay will contain approximately 58 pounds of digestible protein, 868 pounds of carbohydrates and 28 pounds of fat. A ton of corn fodder will contain approximately 50 pounds of protein, 792 pounds of carbohydrates and 24 pounds of fat. The amount of nutriment contained in the ton of corn fodder is slightly less than in the hay, but the more succulent nature of the fodder corn makes it especially adapted as feed for dairy cows. When compared on a basis of an acre of land, corn fodder has a decided advantage.

An acre of fodder corn, yielding 4 tons per acre, will give 200 pounds of digestible protein, 3,168 pounds of carbohydrates and 96 pounds of fat, as compared with 112 pounds of digestible protein, 1,736 pounds of carbohydrates and 56 pounds of fat from an acre of timothy yielding 2 tons.

Trouble With Butter Quality.

L. A. C., Eudora, Kan., makes butter on a farm, supplying customers in Lawrence, but is having trouble with the quality. The milk is separated by a hand separator; the cream is kept in an ice box, but when ripe and ready for churning has a peculiar odor and taste. The butter has the same peculiarities.

Be sure that the separator bowl parts are sweet and clean and washed thoroughly after each separation. If the bowl should stand from one separating time to another without washing the effect on the butter quality would be serious. Examine refrigerator and churn for peculiar odors. The safe thing would be to thoroughly cleanse each. It may be that the odors in the utensils cannot be detected, but in looking for trouble of this kind, it is likely to appear where least expected. A thorough cleansing of everything used in connection with the milking, separating and churning operation is required.

If this search does not discover or remove the trouble, it may be that the

trouble lies in the milk and is caused by the use of milk from some cow long in milking period or almost to freshening. If such is suspected, set aside this cow's milk and ripen under the same conditions as the cream, noting the odor and taste, or heat to 150 degrees in a closed vessel and let stand covered for a couple of hours and note odor and taste. Give cows free access to salt.

The Cow Saves This.

Iowa spent \$337,190 for fertilizers, Mississippi \$932,000, while Georgia's fertilizer bill ran up to \$5,700,000.

Why did Georgia pay nearly 60 times as much as Iowa to raise each dollar's worth of produce? You think there must be a reason? You are wrong. That's exactly why it hurts—there is no reason.

But there is an answer. The answer is in the cow—just where the fertilizer is. The Iowa farmer returns the richness to his land; the other farmers ship it away.

The entire south has a climate where it is rarely necessary to protect cattle from the winter. There is an abundance of forage and plenty of water. Then, also, the cottonseed, taken in connection with cattle raising, is the surest of all wealth producers. When bought for fertilizer it is spread directly on the ground, which utilizes only a small part of its value. If the same ton of cottonseed meal were filtered through a cow, the droppings would contain from 90 to 95 per cent of the original fertilizing value, while the farmer would have his dairy products, his cow and a calf by way of lagnappe.

Cattle thrive upon those elements of cottonseed meal that are useless as plant food. Those elements produce meat and milk. The cow compels the farmer to raise forage, and enables him to raise it. She is the mother of diversification—enemy to the single crop and fertilizer bills.

In Kansas the alfalfa plant takes the place of the cottonseed meal of the south in the economy of feeding, and it does not have to be manufactured before being fed.

Feeding Young Calves.

Many people experience great difficulty in rearing calves on a skim milk diet. This matter is not especially difficult, but it requires attention to details and a moderate amount of judgment. First, the calf is a baby; in state of nature it feeds frequently and consumes but little at a time. Its stomach is small and cannot contain nutrients enough to keep away the pangs of hunger from morning until night, though it is frequently forced to go that long between feeds when hand fed. The young calf's stomach holds only two or three quarts, and when allowed to nurse the dam at will, it feeds from 10 to 15 times a day. When taken from its mother and left from 10 to 12 hours it becomes ravenously hungry, and, if permitted, will gorge itself with milk, a large part of which it is unable to digest, and trouble is bound to follow. Overfeeding is one of the chief causes of poor results. The calf should be fed whole milk for the first two or three weeks, changing gradually to a skim milk diet.

Always feed the skim milk warm and sweet. When the cream has been taken from the milk it removes the fat and leaves only the protein elements. Therefore, to balance the ration for the skim milk calf, we must supply some substitute for the fat that has been removed. This is cheaply furnished in corn meal, which is very acceptable to the youngster. A little bran also may be added, but high-priced concentrates are unnecessary and even harmful.

When the calf is four to six weeks old, shelled corn is to be preferred to corn meal. Provide clean, fine hay, fresh water and salt at all times; feed regularly and often; protect from sun and flies. Keep clean and dry and the skim milk calf cannot be told from his nursing brother at 1 year of age.—D. F.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.

Provide against any jokes the weather may play on you next season by plowing deep this fall. If the land is intended for wheat, put the subsurface packer into the field immediately after the plow.

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This wind-engine is a marvel. Takes care of itself. Needs oiling only once a year. Practically no repairs—no worry. No squeaking or grinding noises. Fits any tower; or we furnish tower. Costs practically nothing to run it a lifetime. Outlasts any two steel mills. Even, regular motion protects pump from rapid wear. Don't neglect this opportunity to learn about the wonderful

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Only one of its kind made. Protected by patent—cannot be copied. Built of the best material by skilled workmen—tested by experts—guaranteed to you—backed by 40 years of success. Get all the facts before you choose any mill. You owe it to yourself. Read the story of this mill's unparalleled cyclone record. The mill without an equal in efficiency, durability and satisfactory service—the best and most economical mill made. Get your copy of the free book now and judge for yourself.

ALTHOUSE-WHEELER CO., 2 Washington St., Waupun, Wis.



Oil Once a Year

How the Wings Fold in a Wind Storm

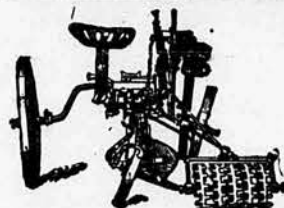
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Sherwin-Williams Paint (Prepared) (SWP), is made for painting buildings outside and inside. SWP is made of pure lead, pure zinc, pure linseed oil and the necessary coloring pigment and driers, thoroughly mixed and ground by special machinery and put up in sealed cans, full U. S. Standard measure. SWP will cover the greatest possible amount of surface and will last for the longest time. There is economy in using good paint.

Sold by dealers everywhere. Ask for color cards

Address all inquiries to The Sherwin-Williams Co., 730 Canal Road, N. W., Cleveland, Ohio



BETTER CROPS WITHOUT EXTRA LABOR

The Wilberg Plow Attachment will make a proper seed bed while you plow with only fifty pounds extra draft. It packs the furrow the moment it is turned, thereby adding to a gang plow, preventing moisture to escape and making the seed bed drought resistant.

This attachment is sold on 10 days free trial. It will increase your yield from two to five bushels per acre and will save labor to pay for itself on 50 acres of plowing. Write for a full description to Wilberg Plow Attachment Co., Nome, N. D.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS BEST ALL PURPOSE FOWLS IN EXISTENCE

GOOD TO LAY, GOOD TO EAT, AND GOOD TO LOOK AT. White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45 and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN Sta. B. TOPEKA, KAN.

GENUINE KHARKOF SEED WHEAT \$1.15 PER BUSHEL, SACKED, F. O. B.

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Rayo LANTERNS

Good Light

makes night work easier. Rayo lanterns give the most light possible for the oil used.

Rayo Lanterns will not blow or jar out.

They are easy to clean. Easy to fill and light. Made to stand hard wear.

You can get Rayo Lanterns in various sizes, finishes and styles. Each is the best you can buy of its particular kind.

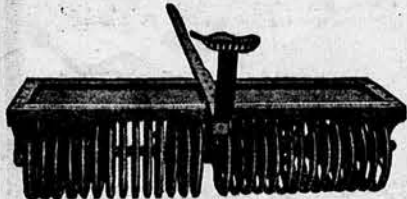
All Rayo lanterns are equipped with selected Rayo globes, clear, red or green, as desired, and wicks are inserted in the burners, ready to light.

Dealers everywhere; or write for descriptive circular direct to any agency of the

Standard Oil Company
(Incorporated)



TOPEKA PACKER



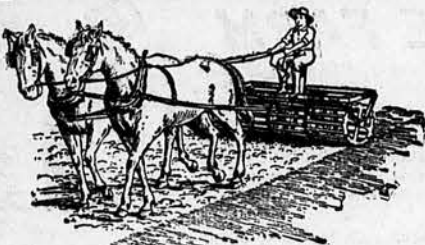
Crop production depends on soil character, tillage and moisture. The greatest of these is moisture.

SAVE SOIL-MOISTURE

by using the TOPEKA PACKER after your plow and ahead of the Seeder. Nothing ever invented for western farmers goes farther to insure better crop yields or to save seed, time and labor. Thousands in use and proving every day, that all our claims are facts.

We sell direct for wholesale prices and guarantee every packer we ship. Write for special fall prices and full description. Address,

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TOPEKA, KANS.



Increase your crop 25 to 50 per cent
WITH THE GREAT

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LAND ROLLER AND PULVERIZER

Steel Brackets—Steel Frame

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Biggest crop insurance on the farm. Used both fall and spring. Write today for catalogue. Send us the name of your dealer.

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Absolutely the best wagon built for every kind of heavy teaming. Low steel wheels, wide tires. Will last a lifetime without repairs.



EMPIRE MFG. CO., Box 461, Quincy, Ill.

POULTRY



Keep a box of grit before the hens at all times, even though they have free range.

A farmer living far from the city often found it difficult to procure animal food for his fowls. After a great deal of study and experimenting, he says that he regards such foods as beans, peas, nuts and sunflower seed equal to animal food. On the farm it is easy to raise these foods that contain lots of oil and nitrogen, and now is the season to put in a good supply of them for the winter.

Hens that are overfat are subject to indigestion. Make them exercise and change their food. A strong infusion of white oak bark is used with success. Put a half pint of the white oak bark tea in the drinking water. If the hens refuse to drink it, force a teaspoonful of the tea down their throats.

Diseases of Chicks.

A bulletin from the Oregon Experiment station says: During the spring months the writer was called to examine many broods of incubator chicks which were dying in great numbers, and there were also many specimens sent through the mails to the station for examination from different parts of the state. In all the specimens examined there were only three troubles found: One was pneumonia, another congestion of the lungs, and the third will be mentioned later on. The two former were the results of the little chicks having become chilled.

There is but one step between the two diseases, and the environments which are responsible for the chicks taking cold and producing a congestion of the lungs are the factors in congestion, with the pneumococcus in producing pneumonia.

In congestion of the lungs the chick, after being chilled, becomes mopy and stupid, the respiration is rapid and difficult. It "looks cold," and if possible, will attempt to gather sunshine, which may find its way into the brooder-house. The symptoms appear quickly and the disease runs its course in a short time.

Upon examination, the lungs were found to be very dark in color and filled with blood. If a blood vessel has been ruptured the bronchi and air sacs will be filled, a thick mucous will likely be found in the windpipe and mouth and suffocation is the cause of death. In pneumonia the symptoms are similar to those described in congestion of the lungs, the discharge from the mouth or nostrils may be colored with blood or have the color of prune juice; the bird becomes mopy, with head drawn in, drooping wings and ruffled feathers. The appetite is poor, but thirst increases.

The lung, or lungs, after death, are found to have a dark color, and are solidified owing to the engorgement of an exudate. If a portion of the lung were dropped into water it would sink, whereas the healthy lung tissue would float. This form of pneumonia is known as croupous pneumonia. There is another form known as broncho-pneumonia, in which the bronchial tubes are affected with inflammation and the lungs do not become so solidified.

The pneumococcus, the germ which is conceded to be the cause of pneumonia, and which is so closely associated with it, is also found in the mouth during health, awaiting a favorable opportunity to develop. When a bird becomes chilled from exposure, or draughts, dampness or sudden changes of temperature, the blood is forced from the surface of body into the lungs and other organs, the circulation is checked and congestion follows.

Such condition of lungs, aided by the germ, no doubt, changes congestion into inflammation, and the blood vessels throw out a liquid which coagulates after filling the air cells, thus accounting for the firmness and solidity of the lungs in croupous pneumonia. Some of the brooder houses visited were constructed of rough lumber; they were cold and

draughty, and were mere shells without ceilings or means of maintaining an even temperature. The brooders were placed on the floor and heated with kerosene lamps, which continually gave off irritating fumes; some were heated from above and others from below. The continued breathing of these vapors, gases or impure air depletes the system of the young chick, making it more susceptible to taking cold. There were large numbers of chicks in each brooder and in the early part of the night they would huddle together, raising the temperature by the radiation from their bodies; those in the center of the group, although too warm, were compelled to remain where they were and breathe that foul, smoky air all night long. Early in the morning they would emerge from their steaming sweat box into the search of food where they would stand prey in an atmosphere 30 degrees or more colder than their brooder. The result was that they became thoroughly chilled before their attendant arrived, and died by the hundreds from the colds which they contracted.

To be successful with them, the strictest sanitary precautions must be observed to prevent contagious and infectious diseases among fowls. Even then, germ diseases will occasionally manifest themselves from unknown sources, but they are much easier controlled when they attack robust, healthy fowls in cleanly premises.

Great care should be taken not to allow any other than perfectly healthy fowls to enter fairs, nor any place where fowls are collected for exhibition. It seems needless to add that children should be forbidden to handle or to be with diseased fowls, especially those afflicted with diphtheria or diphtheretic roup, as these diseases are transmissible to human beings.

The treatment of lung disease in fowls is very unsatisfactory, because the seat of the disease is inaccessible, and its progress so rapid that but little can be done to check it. In the event of a valuable bird being affected, it is well to remove it to a warm room and administer a soothing drink, as linseed tea. One grain of nitrate of potash dissolved in the drink and administered three times a day has been highly recommended. Too much cannot be said in urging the necessity of keeping the delicate chicks from taking cold. They are poorly clad, especially along the back, under which the lungs are situated, and the small amount of food which they take before going to roost for the long night is insufficient fuel to maintain the body heat until they are fed again in the morning, hence, the necessity of providing a brooder house that will be as warm in the frosty morning as it was the evening before. Not too much heat and good ventilation, without draughts, are also very essential points.

The third mentioned case was that of incubator chicks which had died, the owner finding a yellow substance in the abdomen to which he attributed the cause of their death.

There appears to be a heavy loss of incubator chicks through the lack of understanding their requirements while quite young. At that period of their life they must have rest, warmth and no food. Nature has provided that a portion of the yolk of the egg should be inclosed in the abdomen, which furnishes the young chick with food, by absorption, for from two to four days after hatching. During this period their digestive organs mature and become capable of digesting and assimilating light food; gradually they become stronger and their appetites increase according to their needs.

Some of the chicks dissected were found to have their craws partially filled with food and a fair quantity of unabsorbed yolk in their abdomens. All the conditions gave evidence that they had died of an acute indigestion. Particles of undigested food were found in all parts of the digestive tract.

By closely observing the habits of the mother hen, the loss of so many chicks could be easily averted, for she is seldom in a hurry to begin to feed her young.

A Ticket to California for \$25

That's what a one-way second-class ticket from nearly all Santa Fe stations in Kansas and Oklahoma to California may be bought for September 15 to October 15 inclusive. The same or corresponding fare from points on other lines in connection with the Santa Fe.

If you buy one of these tickets you will save considerable money—in many cases as much as \$15. Isn't that worth something to you? If you contemplate visiting the Pacific Coast, Arizona, Mexico, or a number of other places in the Southwest this fall, why not plan to go while these cheap tickets are on sale?

You may travel in tourist sleepers or free chair cars,—both carried on each of the Santa Fe's three fast trains that leave Kansas City daily. These

Tourist Sleepers

are of latest design and have electric lights, good beds, large dressing rooms, and men's smoking rooms. Very liberal stop-over privileges give chances to visit Grand Canyon, Yosemite Valley and other points of interest.



If you are interested, I will send you a copy of "Tourist Sleeper Excursions" and other literature.

J. M. CONNELL, Gen'l. Pass. Agt.
Topeka, Kansas

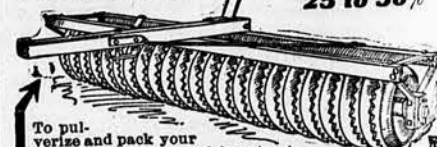
LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Cattle or Horse hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of skin with hair or fur on. We make them soft, light, odorless, wind, moth and water proof, and make them into coats (for men or women), robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered. Your fur goods will cost you less than to buy them, and be worth more. It will certainly pay you to look into it. Our illustrated catalog gives a lot of information. Tells how to take off and care for hides; how we pay the freight both ways; about our marvelous brush dyeing process which is a tremendous advantage to the customer, especially on horse hides and calf skins; about the goods we sell, taxidermy, etc., but we never send out this valuable book except upon request. If you want a copy send in your correct address.

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FARM POWER

DEVOTED TO GASOLINE ENGINES, TRACTORS
TRUCKS, AUTOMOBILES, AND MOTORCYCLES

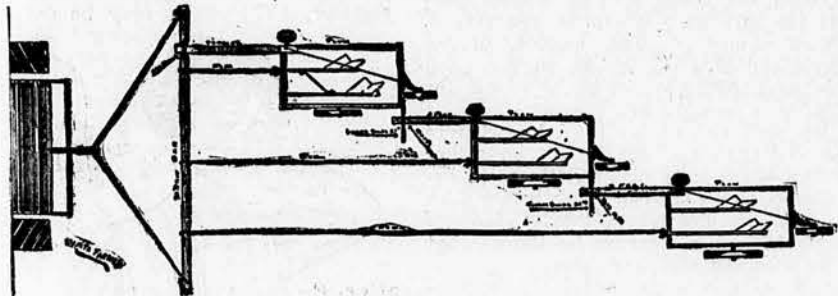
Enterprise, Kan., is getting to be a city of automobiles. At present there are 20 cars in the city. This means an automobile to every eight families, which is a pretty good record.

It is a waste of money to buy a gasoline engine and have it do nothing but grind feed. Put in a line shaft, install a grain cleaner with elevators, a grindstone, pump connections, connections with the dairy house, and, if you have a modern home, a dynamo for electric lights. Get the largest possible value out of it by making it work as many days in the year as possible.

Binder engines are being used more and more as their efficiency becomes known. Their use is a great saving of horse flesh, as they furnish all the power for operating the binder except that of moving it along. This, of course, reduces greatly the number of horses necessary in harvesting and frequently permits change of teams, and thus longer days in the field.

In wet years the binder engine is of immense value, as by its use grain may be successfully harvested that would be totally lost without it. Every man knows what a wretched job it is to run a binder in a muddy field, and when the mud is soft it is utterly impossible. The binder engine makes it possible to go on with the harvest when the field is soft.

A reader who has been reading gas tractor literature asks what "distillate" means as a fuel. The distillate referred to is what is known to the trade as southwestern distillate. It is a low grade, unrefined kerosene. This distillate is what is left after gasoline has been distilled. The next step in distilling this oil would be to remove the pure white kerosene, so, in reality, it is kerosene ordinarily used in lamps in combination with other lower grade heavier kerosene oils, for you understand that there are a variety of kerosenes.



THE DAKOTA FARMER GIVES THIS METHOD FOR HITCHING GANG PLOWS TO ENGINE.

Size of Tractor for Farm Use.

"For the modern sized general purpose farm I would advise an engine which will haul on the road or in the field a load requiring not to exceed 15 or 16 horses," writes James L. King in an exchange.

"This engine will haul six 14-inch plows or three 10-foot disks or two disks and a drill, three or four binders, etc. This engine, for the general purpose farm, should have at least two speeds. One a field speed of 2 1/2 miles an hour, the other a speed of about four. An engine that will haul its load in the field at 2 1/2 miles an hour is hauling it fast enough to do good work. But when one is running from one field to another, from the field to the house, hauling a load to town, coming back from town and a large number of other such times, the ability to travel faster than 2 1/2 miles an hour is very desirable. This two-speed feature will very materially increase the efficiency of the engine and will, at the same time, decrease the number of horses needed on the farm.

"With such an engine as I have outlined on a farm of from 200 to 600 acres, one ought not to need more than four horses, unless, as stated before, one plans to raise a large acreage of corn, and even in such a case one would find it cheaper to hire the extra horses needed during the cultivating season than it would be to keep that same number of horses throughout the year."

Auto Truck and Horse.

The large meat packers are large and enthusiastic users of the auto truck, but that the auto truck is superseding entirely the use of the horse by the packers has not yet come, and will not. Tom

Donellan, who buys all the horses for the Armour Packing Co., says he has a great demand for cocky wagon horses weighing about 1,250 pounds:

"Why, we put two of these little fellows together on a three-quarter wagon and send them to the branch houses in all the smaller towns. They can take all the meat we have to handle, make a good round of delivery and return the same day. Our largest loads are hauled by the auto trucks. Then the delivering is done by the horses from these central points."

It is certain, though, that the auto truck is here to stay, particularly where heavy hauling is to be done on pavements, on rock roads or on good natural roads. On such roads it has grown to be a commercial necessity.

Gasoline Engine Failures.

A report of an investigation of gas engine troubles given at a recent meeting of the Gas Engine Trades Association credited to the accessories the greater part of all the gas engine's troubles. In brief this report, as given by The Farmer, St. Paul, Minn., was as follows:

	Per cent.
Equipment and accessories.....	29
Ignition trouble	17
Fuel and carburetor	15
Failure to comply with instructions..	10
Failures in construction and design....	5
Installation	7
Natural wear and tear.....	17
Total.....	100

Observe These Points in Selecting Gasoline Engine.

In making a selection of a gasoline engine, the following outline is suggested by the St. Paul Farmer as enabling the purchaser to make a comparison of the merits and value of different engines. If an engine is to be purchased the information asked for in this outline should be obtained from all the engines considered.

Name of engine.

- Type—Stationary or portable.
- Rated horsepower.
- Diameter of cylinder.
- Length of stroke.
- Revolutions per minute.
- Piston speed feet per minute.
- Calculated horsepower by formula.
- Cooling system.
- Frame—Construction.
- Main Bearings—Construction accessibility and adjustment.
- Connecting Rod Bearings—Construction, accessibility and adjustment.
- Cylinder and Piston—Construction.
- Crank—Construction.
- Gears—Construction.
- Valves—Construction and accessibility.
- Ignition System—Construction and protection.
- Lubrication System—Construction and completeness.

TEN WEEKS FOR TEN CENTS.

KANSAS FARMER will be sent on trial to any address 10 weeks for 10 cents. Could you do a friend or neighbor a better turn than to take advantage of his offer? Why not pick out five of your friends and send each of them KANSAS FARMER for 10 weeks?

To any lady reader of KANSAS FARMER who sends us 50 cents and five trial subscriptions, we will send free of charge a KANSAS FARMER COOK BOOK. This is the best cook book ever published, none excepted. If you don't say so when you get it, we will send your money back.

To any gentleman reader sending us 50 cents for five trial subscriptions we will send free of charge a fine fountain pen.

Address Subscription Department KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

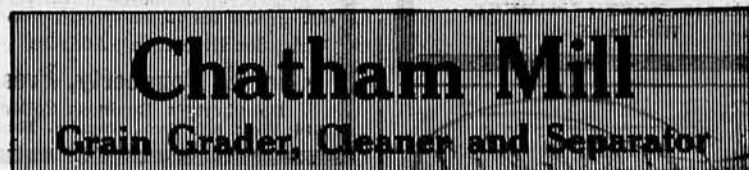


See It Perform at Your State Fair!

A Magic Machine That's Boosting Thousands of Farmers' Crop Profits Every Season

See the famous Chatham Mill perform at the Fair!

See it take the dirtiest, foulest mixture of wheat, oats, weed seed, dust, debris, etc., you ever saw and—at one operation—grade, clean and separate this conglomeration, putting the Oats in one pile; the small, shrunken grains of Wheat in another; the Weed Seed and Dirt in another pile; and the big, clean, plump, healthy grains of Wheat into grain sacks, ready for storing or marketing. See it grading Seed Corn a moment later with amazing speed and absolute accuracy. See it handle every conceivable mixture of grain and grass seed with utter perfection! See it do these things at the astonishing speed of 60 to 100 bushels per HOUR, when turned by a mere boy! Don't fail to see the Chatham Mill go through its hundred and one "stunts." It's worth going many miles to see. Hundreds of people said last year it was the best show on the grounds, and this season it will be even better. Bring all your friends along. It's free. Everybody welcome.



Breeds Bumper Crops

By the use of this magic Mill, thousands of farmers are getting rich. Without spending an extra cent for fertilizing, plowing, cultivating, harvesting or hired help—without putting so much as one more acre under cultivation, these men are almost doubling their crop profits. The whole secret is, they plant only clean, big, healthy seed. Fat seed breeds fat crops.

No More Getting Docked

The Chatham Mill has such tremendous capacity that you can quickly clean your grain for market as well as for seed. Pays big to do it! Elevator men can't dock you or keep the valuable screenings that are rightfully yours. You are independent of elevator men and seed dealers, too! Instead of buying seed, you can sell seed.

Instant Death to Weeds

The Chatham Mill nips the weeds "in the bud"—cleans the weed seed out of your grain or grass seed. Weeds never get a chance to grow and rot your soil and kill off your crops.

An All-Purpose Mill

This mill handles every kind of grain and grass you grow. It cleans, grades and separates any mixture, either for seed or market. No trouble to handle. Simple as A, B, C. Wears like iron. Runs by hand or gas power.

250,000 in Use

More than a quarter million farmers now own Chatham Mills and the number is increasing hourly. Last season our big Detroit and Chatham factories were literally swamped for weeks at a time. We had to work overtime

to supply the demand. It looks as if in two years more one million mills will be called for.

Priced Right

This great home implement costs less than a good manure spreader, gasoline engine or cream separator, yet it is a bigger farm money-maker than all these implements put together—twice over. Pays for itself over and over again the first year. Costs so little that anybody can easily own it.

30 Days' Free Loan—No Money Down—No Freight to Pay!

We will lend you, or any other responsible man, a Chatham Mill free, for a month. Grade and clean all the grain and grass you please with it.

No freight to pay. You pay no cash, give no notes, sign no orders unless you say, after 30 days, you want the Chatham. This is an open, free offer with no strings to it—given by a big company that's been doing business with farmers for 44 years.

Send Postal for Most Astounding Book on Farm Profits Ever Published—Free!

Send postal today and receive a copy of our new copyrighted book, "The Chatham System of Breeding Big Crops." This is one of the most fascinating stories ever written and all true and practical. Shows the simplest way in the world to double crop profits; gives letters and names of hundreds of the quarter million farmers whom the Chatham System is making rich; tells all about the famous Chatham Mill and the price—and if you want to try it free (no freight or payments), all you have to do is say so. Your home dealer will lend you a "Chatham" to try free—or if he won't, we will. Make that farm of yours pay big! Write today for catalog, price, etc. Address nearest office.

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Lawrence Business College, Lawrence, Kans.

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KANSAS CITY Business College

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Courses: Commercial, Stenographic and Music.

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A good school in a good town, where living expenses are low. Write today for further information. Address,

J. Shaw
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BUSINESS TRAINING

increases every man's efficiency as a producer. It helps to save waste and loss of effort, time and product. Every farm is a business institution and business training for the farmer is an every day necessity. The

PRACTICAL COURSES

in our school are specially designed to meet the needs of young men and women of the farm. Cost is relatively small; our work of highest efficiency. The success of our graduates proves this. Save time and expense by coming to us. Write today for full particulars.

FREDONIA BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Fredonia, Kansas.

Ottawa Business College Catalogue

KANSAS FARMER UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1912, FOR 25 CENTS.

Special Trial Rate.

This rate to new subscribers only. For 50 cents we will send KANSAS FARMER until January 1, 1912, to two new subscribers and send the person who sends in the names a set of 50 beautiful postcards. These cards are not cheap, but just as good as if you paid 5 cents apiece for them. Address **KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.**

Teacher—Tommy do you know "How doth the little busy bee?"

Tommy—No; I only know he doth it.

HOME CIRCLE



When Jenny Came Along.

Fishin' in the river, an' Jenny come along,
Apern full o' flowers, an' singin' of a song;
"Shame to ketch them fishes—cruel 'tis an' wrong."

That wuz what she tol' me—when Jenny come along.

Fishin' pole wuz noddin'—fish a-pullin' strong;

Never had sich luck as that, when Jenny come along;

Knowned she was a-comin' by the blossoms 'round the place;

Water like a lookin' glass, showin' of her face,

Wound up that 'ere tackle—let the fishin' go;

Walked with her through meadows, with daisies white as snow;

Wind a-blowin' in my face the bright locks 'round her brow:—

Never did like fishin' in a river, anyhow.
—Frank L. Stanton.

Sleep with all windows wide open, or, better yet, in the open air.

If a man really loves his wife, he doesn't forget at 75 how beautiful she was at 20.

It is a good thing to ask the Lord to aid us in our work, but at the same time He expects us to do our level best.

A simple remedy for black and blue spots is as follows. As soon as possible after receiving a bruise apply a cloth wrung from hot water and repeat the application frequently. This heat enlarges the capillaries and the blood flows through more quickly, preventing the congestion which is the cause of the discoloration.

The Price Women Pay for Liberty.

Today the young man of fashion marries the girl with whom he has ridden, rowed, climbed, fished, hunted, played tennis and golf. He knows she's a good sport and the finest girl in the world, but if he ever thought her a saint that idea is knocked out of his head long before the wedding day. He doesn't boost her by the elbow over every little rock, because he knows she can climb better than he can. He doesn't gallantly give her points in games, because he knows that if he does she will beat him.

And so it is with women in the professions, in the arts and in business. There they meet men as fellow workers, just as the more idle women meet them as fellow athletes. They are drawn together by common interests, and in the cases where love and marriage result, the common interests remain and form a serviceable and stable background for the romantic foreground. But the man who works in the same office with a woman can't bob up and offer her his chair every time she comes into the room. He wouldn't have time to do anything else. He can't stop smoking when she is in the room. If he did he might as well give up smoking altogether. If he happens to keep his hat on in the office it doesn't show any disrespect toward the women. It's simply a habit that is bad for his hair. This wholesome comradeship in work and play insures a mutual knowledge before marriage which is certainly a more secure basis for permanent happiness than are romantic dreams. There is slight danger that lovers will thus become too practical.

The flowers of chivalry are fading. The old-fashioned lady of ruffs and feathers and perfumes has indeed fallen upon evil days. Elaborate compliments are few and far between. The courtly gallantry of the dominate male for "the fair and weaker sex" no longer flourishes. The frail parlor girl is no match for the vigorous golf girl. The old dowager of 40 is no match for the sprightly middle-aged woman of 60. The "new woman" is not as new as she was. With each few years she becomes less uncouth and better understood. She is fast learning that she hampers rather than promotes the interests of her sex by aping men. She is coming to realize that feminine charm is just as potent a force in the twentieth century as ever it was in the days of chivalry. She is beginning to understand that the sacrifice of her

womanliness is far too heavy a price to pay for independence, and that by no such sacrifice will she ever receive from men the justice she seeks. The old-fashioned woman, on the other hand, like her pug dog, is fast passing. She will be, in no very distant future, like the mastodon of bygone geologic ages. She cannot survive in an age in which justice and independence are supplanting flattery and gallantry.—Appleton's.

1740. Centerpiece in Butterfly Design. This design worked in solid embroidery with buttonhole edge makes a handsome centerpiece. It can also be executed in eyelet and outline embroidery. Sizes, 18x18 inches. Stamped on linen,



1740

35 cents; perforated pattern, 25 cents; transfer pattern, 10 cents. Silk in any shade, 5 cents per skein.

8921. A Simple, Effective Model.

Women realize the importance of having a house dress that is adapted to its purpose. This one is simple in design and comfortable. We submit in the design here shown a model that is practical and that will prove desirable and suitable. The waist may be developed



8921

with center front plain closing, or with the extension as illustrated. The skirt has the new back panel effect and closes at the center front. This practical feature will appeal to every homemaker and laundress, as it renders the ironing of the dress easy. The sleeves may be made in elbow length or in wrist length. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires six yards of 36-inch material for the 36-inch size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

FROSTED CORN AND SILO

Favor Running First Risk to Give Greater Maturity

Owing to a great deal of late corn and the desire that the corn crop mature fully for ensilage may result in the crop in certain places, particularly that in which the greatest number of silos have been erected this season, may be nipped by frost. This possibility has brought to KANSAS FARMER a number of inquiries asking if corn for ensilage is damaged by light frosts.

Several inquirers state that they have left the crop standing longer than they would otherwise if KANSAS FARMER had not advised that the crop be left to reach the highest stage of maturity possible before placing in silo. A month ago it appeared that a great deal of immature corn would be used for ensilage. At that time this paper stated that the green, sappy, soft stalks be not placed in the silo. That the stalks should be allowed by dry weather and hot winds to "dry up" on the ground to the extent of burning the lower blades and at which stage a considerable part of the moisture would have left the stalk and thereby very sour ensilage be avoided. Favorable weather conditions in many sections resulted in corn maturing to a greater extent than was a month ago thought possible, and in these sections the question of damage by frost now arises.

With frost hanging off until September 15 or 20 practically all corn will be ready for the silo in the best possible condition. The ideal ensilage is that cut when the kernels are in the dent stage and with no frost before the middle of September practically all corn will reach that stage. It is desirable that this stage of maturity be attained if possible even at the risk of light frosts.

Slightly frosted corn will make a very good ensilage. Cattle eat it well, put on flesh and give milk on it as though frost had never touched the feed. It stands to reason, however, that frosted feed is not as good as that not frosted, but enough is gained by waiting for maturity to offset the slight loss in quality. If corn is very green when frosted lightly it will contain juices sufficient for preservation. If corn is not full of sap when frosted, it may be too dry for proper preservation in silo.

As is well known, frost causes leaves to shrivel, curl and dry out. The frost breaks the leaf cells and the juices escape. In this manner the natural moisture is lost. The amount of loss depends on the heavy or light frost. The handling of frosted corn, therefore, is the same as that employed in handling dry corn not frosted, viz., by running into the silo a

sufficient quantity of water to take the place of that lost. There are two ways of supplying this water.

One is to arrange a barrel on a stand close to the cutter so that its bottom stands a foot or so above the top of the cutter. Screw a faucet into the barrel near the bottom, attach a hose to this and allow, say, an inch stream of water to run into the blower or cutter as the corn passes through. The water will be carried up through the blower with the ensilage and become well mixed with it, so that the content of the ensilage will be uniform. This is perhaps the easiest way of adding water, especially so when facilities for getting the water into the barrel are at hand.

The other consists in cutting the corn early in the morning, while the dew is on or immediately after a rain while it is still wet, and then placing the bundles in piles two or three times the size of an ordinary shock. If cutting is begun early enough, say 3 o'clock in the morning, enough may be cut by the time the dew dries off to keep the cutter busy the following day. This is a good plan, especially when the corn has not become too dry.

There is not much danger of getting too much water mixed with partially dried corn; 25 gallons per ton of corn would add about 10 per cent of moisture to the ensilage, and 35 to 40 gallons, 15 per cent. The latter would not be too much, especially if the corn has gone through a severe frost and was partially dried out before the frost. While frosted ensilage will not be so palatable as when the corn is put up in the best condition, it still makes a splendid feed and will keep as well, if enough water is added, as when put in at the proper stage. We would not advise our readers to postpone cutting their corn too late, if that means that they may run considerable risk of having it hurt by frost, but in the event that frost should injure some corn, don't fear to put it into the silo, but take the precaution to add water to it.

Experiments have been conducted at the Vermont Experiment Station with immature corn, mature corn not frosted and mature corn frosted hard or frozen and the leaves whitened. It is believed, as a result of the experiments, that the effect of frosting on corn, and still more of freezing it, appears very slightly to have been to depress its feeding value when made into ensilage. The evidence further was in favor of running frost risk in order to gain a greater maturity rather than to silo the immature corn.

ERRORS IN SILO BUILDING

There have been in the past a number of mistakes made in the construction of silos which, with a knowledge upon the subject, could easily have been avoided.

It is understood by all that the supreme end to be secured in ensiling is the exclusion of air. The more complete this exclusion of air, the more perfectly is the material kept. When the fodder is cut and blown into the silo there is a certain amount of fermentation which takes place, due to minute plant life organisms which are favored by the presence of air and food material in the fodder. This growth will continue as long as there is a supply of air, and if allowed to continue indefinitely the result will be rotten ensilage. If there are airholes, cracks or depressions of any kind in the walls of the silo, around these for six or eight inches there will be found spoiled ensilage. The silo, then, must be constructed so that it will be absolutely air tight.

It should also be noted that it is necessary to have the inside walls smooth. This will allow the ensilage to settle uniformly. If the walls are uneven, this mass will settle unevenly, which will cause air spaces and will result in much spoiled ensilage.

One of the most common mistakes made by dairymen is that the diameter is often too great for the number of cows fed. The diameter should be such that two inches of ensilage can be fed from the surface each day. As soon as air comes in contact with the surface of ensilage it will begin to spoil. When ensilage is being fed, to prevent this spoiling, it is necessary to take

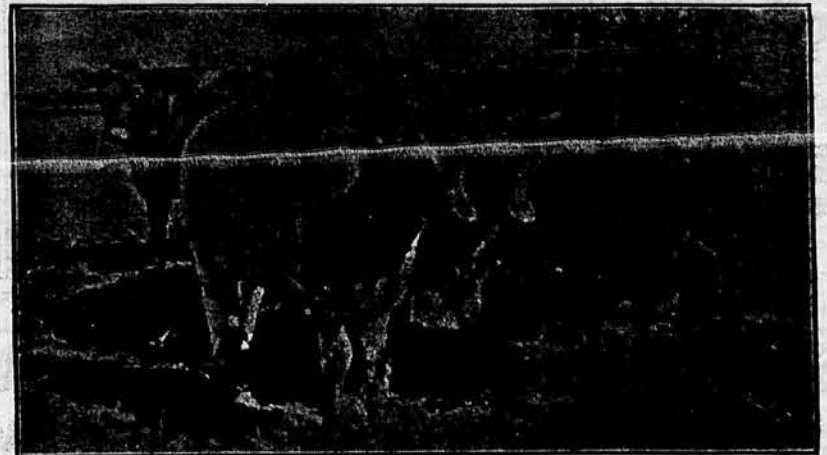
off from the entire surface at least two inches each day. For a man with a herd of 15 cows, a silo 10 feet in diameter is large enough. If he has 30 or 40 cows, it should be built with a diameter of 16 feet. The writer has seen a large number of silos with diameters ranging from 20 to 30 feet, and in every case has found a large amount or spoiled ensilage. In one case one-third of the ensilage was spoiled. Again, the height of the silo should be at least twice that of the diameter. By increasing the height there is secured pressure that not only expels air, but excludes it from entrance. The more pressure obtained the better ensilage will be the result. A silo 10 feet in diameter should be built to a height of 27 feet. It is not economical to build a silo less than 10 feet in diameter or more than 20 feet. If you have a herd that requires more feed than can be stored in a silo 20 feet in diameter, it is a better practice and more economical to build two smaller ones than to build a large one.

Another common mistake is the location. The silo should be located from three to five feet from the barn or the feeding alley. There is an odor peculiar to ensilage which is ever present and will penetrate the whole stable. This would make a very undesirable taint in the milk, as the latter is very sensitive to odors. Never build your silo in a barn for this reason.

It is not advisable to extend the silo deeper than three or four feet in the ground because the labor in removing the ensilage is too great.—E. V. Ellington, Idaho Agricultural College.

SHORTHORN SALE

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, AT FREDONIA, WILSON COUNTY, KANSAS



65 head of registered cows and heifers—representing the best families, such as Young Mary's, Young Phyllis, Britania, Harriet and Imp. Rose of Sharons. All of the cows have raised calves this year, and are bred again. All the heifers are bred. Several of these cows are grand-daughters of Collynie. We make special mention of about 50 head of these cows, such as Collynie, Queen, by Collynie, dam, Twinnie by Royal Knight. Barmpton Breseis, by Kinnellar, dam Breseis Star. Roan Liberty, by Proud Cowslip, dam, Liberty 2nd. Miss Columbia, by Duke of Sharon, dam, Darline. Snowball, by Proud Cowslip, dam, Sycamore Lassie. Mable by Prince Royal, dam, Collynie Queen. Beauty's Lola 2nd, by Aberdeen Champion, dam Beauty's Lola. Choice Princess, by Choice-Prince, dam by Choice Goods, dam, Miss Orange Blossom. 20 choice cows by Joe's Lord 191987 from choice dams. 16 choice cows by Red Oak 217304, by Collynie. 6 cows by Double Ury 127664—all are in good condition and are a useful lot of regular breeding cows, sold on an absolute guarantee. Send for catalog list and arrange to attend this sale. You will not be disappointed in this offering. We are selling the very best in our herd. Remember the date, Thursday, Sept. 21, 1911. Sale held right in town under cover.

J. E. THOMPSON & SON, Fredonia, Kan.

We Cordially Invite Every Farmer's Wife

To Visit Us At Our State Fair Booth

You will find the latch string out at our booth and a hearty welcome awaiting you. We expect to entertain and interest you with a mighty fine exhibit and show you a few things in domestic economy, a few short cuts in housekeeping and most particular of all



We Will Show You How to Make Wash Day Easy

There is a cheap way, a quick way, a satisfactory way of eliminating wash day drudgery. Let the Automatic power Washer with wringer attached do your washing. It will do it better than you could possibly do it.

The Automatic Washer is the housewife's friend. It's the best built, easy and simple to operate, most substantial machine of all. Always ready to work. The price is within your reach.

Even if you are not ready to buy, come and see the Automatic anyway. It won't cost you a cent—is bound to be interesting.

Our Exhibit at Kansas Fair with Bradley, Alderson & Co. AUTOMATIC WASHER COMPANY 123 Washer Building Newton, Iowa.

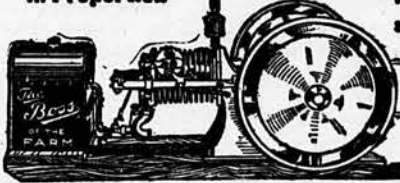


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Can Afford a Gasoline Engine With Galloway's New Low Prices

1 1/2 HP \$27.50

Other Prices in Proportion



No Such Quality in any engine—no matter what price you pay—the Galloway price saves you \$25 to \$300



If the state of Texas is measured from Texarkana to El Paso the distance is found to be greater than from Texarkana to Chicago.

After all, the harrow is one of the most valuable implements on the farm, though this fact is not appreciated as fully as it should be.

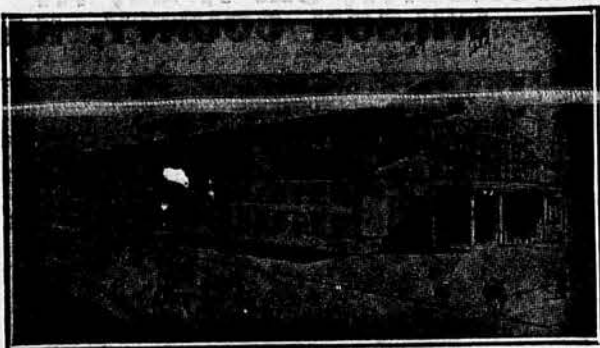
Oklahoma State Fair

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Sept. 26 to Oct. 7, 1911

\$47,259.50
In Cash
Premiums
And
Purses

Cattle, \$6,861.
Heavy Horses, \$3,813.
Horse Show, \$3,000.
Sheep, \$1,217.
Swine, \$2,139.
Poultry, \$2,124.



Mammoth Live Stock and Horse Show Pavilion

Southwest's Greatest Live Stock Show

If you are in business for profit, reserve stalls and pens at once. Write today for premium book, entry blanks and any other information. Entries close Sept. 25. Half a million people are coming to see what you have to sell.

I. S. MAHAN, Secretary,
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Poland China Sale

AT

Pilot Grove, Mo.,
Sept. 14th, 1911

10 tried brood sows, all large type and bred. 25 fall yearling gilts, all bred to Mount Vernon Hadley, my herd boar. 8 fall boars, sired by Big Designer, and 7 spring boars sired by John Wonder. My sows are all large type; some of them cost me over \$300. The offering is the best I have on the farm. Send for my catalogue.

I Am Selling the Best

Arrange to attend my sale and you will not be displeased. I have bought the best I could buy from many of the good herds, and I am selling a bunch that I know are good. If you cannot attend, send bids to O. W. Devine, representing the Kansas Farmer. For catalogue apply to

BERT HARRIMAN
Pilot Grove, Missouri

Automobiles at Farmers' Prices.

The day when the automobile could be regarded as the vehicle of the rich and prosperous exclusively—or when if owned by a person of moderate means and employed otherwise than in some regular business its possession was held to indicate spendthrift habits—is rapidly passing away. The multiplication of great establishments for the manufacture of automobiles has proceeded so rapidly and the number of machines turned out by them annually has become so vast that the "upper ten" in society can no longer afford a sufficient market for the product, and manufacturers are turning their eyes toward the "middle thousands." There, after all, in supplying the needs of the farmers and middle-class townsmen, they are to find hereafter their largest rewards.

Large and numerous manufacturers have resulted in the production of low and reasonably priced automobiles, and

now the farmer finds himself the heir and beneficiary of one of the most beneficial and revolutionary inventions of the age. He is to be the beneficiary of all the experimentation which has been done, at the expense of the rich, in perfecting and developing the auto.

The "devil wagon," as the farmer has been wont to call the swift machine which scared his horses and made the road so often unsafe for him, is transformed by the progress of manufacturing ingenuity into the vehicle of a good genius, with which—if he cannot, like Puck, "put a girdle 'round the earth in 40 minutes," he can at least hie to his market town and get home again in minutes, where it took hours before. It will also enable him to do an amount of pleasure traveling, independently of the railroads, such as was before a practical impossibility. It will, also, by practically bringing the farm closer to the market—and by giving in many cases a choice of markets—tend greatly to increase the value of outlying farms.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

OFFICERS.

Master.....George Black, Olathe
Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka
Lecturer.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Secretary.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
Chairman of Executive Committee.....
.....W. T. Dickson, Carbondale
Chairman of Legislative Committee.....
.....W. H. Coultis, Richland
Chairman of Committee on Education.....
.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....
.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

Good Roads and Country Schools.

Good roads would revolutionize our country schools. Contrast the lot of the country child on his way to school in winter with that of the city child with only a few blocks of paved streets to walk. Our country child, with satchel over shoulder and lunch basket in hand, must leave the cheerful fireside of home half an hour to an hour before school opens, in order to be there on time. The roads are wet and muddy many months of the year. The country is open and the cold winds are unmerciful in their attacks upon him. So that, by the time he reaches the school house, which is often unscientifically ventilated and poorly heated, his feet are so cold and his body so chilled that he is unfit for study or recitations most of the day, and the exposure and chilling of the body invite pneumonia and other diseases.

These conditions cause irregular and broken attendance. They create an aver-

they are able to move to the city to educate their children and to find better social conditions, do so. They are not to be blamed for it in the past, but they must be blamed for it in the future.

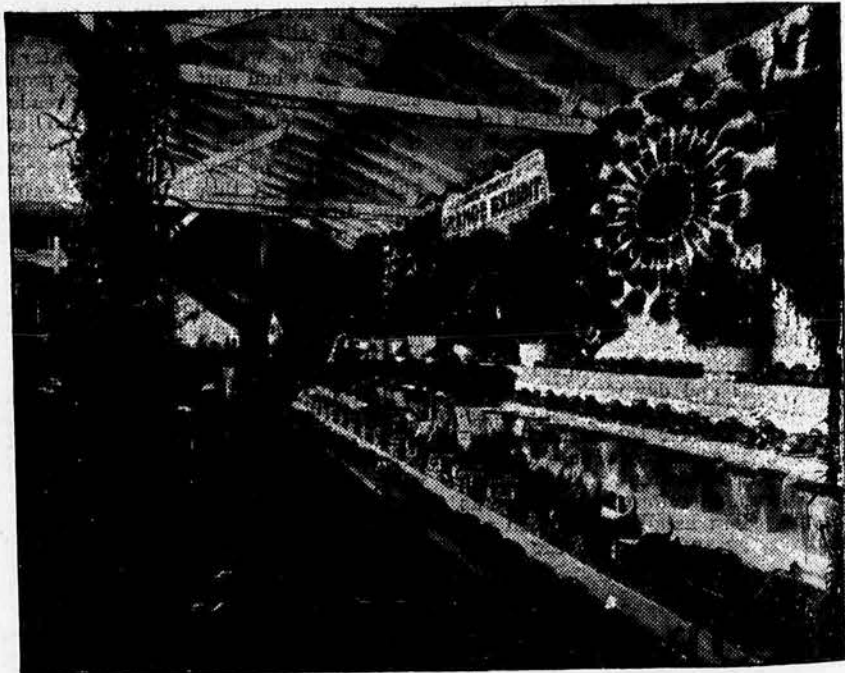
We all agree that in the past country schools have been taught wrong. It is true that many great men have come from the country schools, but they became great men in spite of the schools. You may teach algebra in the country school without hurting anyone, but it is much better to teach the things which concern the people who live in the rural districts. The highly efficient agriculture of Denmark is largely due to the scientific training of the rural school children of that country.

Our country schools have been improperly organized and poorly administered. The teachers have not been properly trained. The country pupils must be taught the things which make for the better life on the farm. They must be taught to love nature for nature's sake.

He That Seeketh Findeth.

If you do not find life in the country what you desire, get busy and change conditions. Just a few others with the same thoughts can do wonders in revolutionizing a whole section of country where much benefit may be derived.

How often have good thoughts come into your mind of some reform that is needed very badly, and just as quickly it has dropped from your mind, believing the task too great to undertake. No



GRANGE COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT AT KANSAS STATE FAIR, TOPEKA
(WINNER OF SPECIAL PRIZE)

sion in the child for the school room instead of a pride in punctual attendance and studious advancement. Not only this, but a mother hates to see her children trot off to school two or three miles away in cold, bad weather. She fears that the injurious effects upon the body from the exposure will do greater harm than the beneficial effects upon the mind will do good. She realizes that a vigorous mind can only dwell in a healthy body, and that it would be a misdirected exercise of maternal care to force her children to school under conditions which endanger their bodily health.—Logan Wallace Page.

The Rural School in Community Building.

The American rural teacher must become more influential, must be better paid and his tenure of office longer.

There are 12,000,000 boys and girls in the rural schools of America, about half of the boys and girls in the country. Of these only 5 per cent go beyond the rural schools. Of this 5 per cent about 1/2 per cent are boys and 1 1/2 per cent girls. The city pays \$33.04 for the education of a child, where the country pays \$13.17. In the last 10 years Missouri lost from the rural districts 200,000 farmers. Many of them went to the cities and many went to the new lands of the northwest and the southwest. On the whole, there was a small increase in the net population of the state. There was an increase of 7 per cent in the size of the farms in the state in 10 years. This does not speak well for better farming, or better rural conditions. Farmers as soon as

battle is ever fought without a valiant leader, no victory won without an effort.

Launch out in the battle for the betterment and uplift of the American farmer and his family. Homes that are homes in the true sense of the word can be as well and beautifully built on the farm as anywhere in God's kingdom. There is so much depending on the farmer to take the initiative step in rural progress they should be organized for mutual protection. Yes, organized to be able to cope with other classes and organizations which are lined up in their own defense. The Grange, above every other organization, has stood the test for nearly fifty years. We ask our brothers and sisters of the farm to read the "Declaration of Purposes" and acquaint themselves with their true meaning and decide for themselves if there is not something in them that appeals to you, something to make the home and community a better place to live in. Consider and act; organize and make the organization mean something, and have the good work go on from one neighborhood to another.

"Where's the bill for fixing my auto?" asked the Wichita man. "It figures up to \$10, sir," replied the garage man. "Whew, I'll have to give you a check. I left all my money in my drugstore." "Why, are you a druggist?" "Yes." "Oh, in that case the bill is \$1.25. We fellows ought to stand together."

Readers Market Place

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING 3 CENTS A WORD

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. The "ads" are easy to find and easy to read. Your advertisement here reaches a quarter of a million readers for 3 cents per word for one, two or three insertions. Four or more insertions, the rate is 2½ cents per word. No "ad" taken for less than 30 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms always cash with order. Use these classified columns for paying results.

MALE HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED. Examination October 18. High salaries; free living quarters. If you understand farming write today. Osment, 44, St. Louis.

WANTED—LOCAL MEN TO TAKE ORDERS for nursery stock in Kans., Mo., Ill., Neb.; outfit free; cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED—Fifty young men to learn telegraphy and accept positions as telegraph operators on the Union Pacific Railroad. Write, mentioning this paper, J. R. Sayers, Supervisor, Kansas City, Mo.

MEN WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT positions; October examinations everywhere; influence unnecessary; average salary \$1,100; annual vacations; send immediately for list of positions open; common education sufficient. Franklin Institute, Dept. N-88, Rochester, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

TO SELL YOUR PROPERTY, WRITE Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

FOD SALE—90 A. ALFALFA LAND. IF interested write for list of ten 80 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas.

FOR FARMS AND TIMBER LANDS in the Ozarks, write McBride & Bell, Houston, Mo.

CATHOLICS—BUY FARM NEAR \$90,000 church; six priests; circulars free. Box 921, St. Paul, Kan.

MISSIS BURKS & PATTON, REAL estate dealers. Write them for information in regard to Arkansas lands, Monticello, Ark.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE anywhere in Kansas, Okla., Mo., Texas and Colo.; write me or call. C. L. Saylor, Topeka, Kansas.

HOMESTEADS, CHEAP LANDS, RANCHES, improved farms, orchard tracts; Calif. and Oregon; new country; free booklet. L. F. Curtis, Com'r., N. C. O. Ry., Reno, Nev.

HOMESTEAD RELINQUISHMENTS AND deeded lands in famous Arkansas Valley of Colorado. Act quickly. G. W. Keller, Granada, Colo.

I HAVE 640 ACRES IRRIGABLE LAND in Pecos Valley, 7½ miles Pecos City, 400 acres adjoining river, in the artemesian belt. Part trade, liberal terms on balance. W. I. Ghormley, Arlington, Texas.

LAWRENCE CO.—RICHEST IN AGRICULTURE and horticulture of any in Mo.; write me the nature of investment you want; large or small tracts; terms. King Collier, Marionville, Mo.

HOMESSEKERS, COME TO OREGON, where there are no storms, cyclones or failure of crops; write for list of bargains in stock, grain, fruit and poultry ranches. Henry Ambler, Philomath, Benton Co., Ore.

HOMESSEKERS' OPPORTUNITY—Come to Oneida county, Wisconsin; plenty rain, good crops; buy 40 to 80 acres, pay \$3 per acre cash, \$3 more 5 years, 6 per cent, work for me to pay balance or pay \$1 per acre per year. W. W. Thayer, McNaughton, Wis.

BARGAIN: FINE, LEVEL QUARTER, 60 acres fine alfalfa, 5-room house, etc.; adjoins town; ideal home, \$1000 to \$2000 cash, balance 10 years at 6 per cent. I. R. Krehbiel, Geneseo, Kan.

40 ACRES, NO BUILDINGS, 3 MILES from this town. Price, \$2000; mortgage, \$600. Want smooth, clear western 160 acres, western Kansas. Also, Buick auto, Model F, all complete. Want clear, smooth 160 acres western Kansas land. Box 606, El Dorado, Kan.

TRADE IT—YOU HAVE TRIED TO sell it, but it won't go. What have you got? Farms, ranches, city property or merchandise? Price and describe your propositions, stating what you want, and send them to R. B. Wadsworth, Garden City, Kan.

FAMOUS SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS highly improved alfalfa farms, \$20.00 to \$30.00 acre. Improved 40 acre home \$400.00. Good farming land; 15 acres in cultivation; 2 acres in peaches; 1 acre will bear next year; 10 trees this year yielded \$4.00 a tree. 80 acres improved, \$500.00. 500 acres improved, \$400.00. 1100 acres improved, \$750.00. Geo. W. Garrett, Okolona, Arkansas.

FOR QUICK SALE, BY OWNER—Quarter section prairie land, unimproved, all good soil; good for general farming or rice culture; 3 miles from Wheatley; price \$25 per acre; easy terms.—Half section farm, about 40 acres in good timber, balance prairie, some land in cultivation; fair improvements; fine for general farming, rice culture or stock farm; 4 miles from Stuttgart; price \$37.50; easy terms.—Sixty acres fine timber land, fine soil, half mile from Stuttgart; good timber; price \$30; easy terms. E. G. Reinsch, owner, Stuttgart, Ark.

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WRITE US TODAY FOR OUR PRICE list of our complete line of oils; best oils on the market for the price and quality. The Rollin Oil Refinery, Chanute, Kan. (Oldest independent refinery in Kansas.)

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BARRED ROCK BABIES AND BREEDERS. Eggs, 15, \$1.00; 60, \$3.25; 180, \$5.00; Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKRELS, 50 cents. Mrs. John Hill, Vinland, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$1 each; three for \$2.50. Geo. E. Gould, Blue City, Kan.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKS: 125 TO PICK from; 10 weeks old; weigh 5 to 6 lbs; satisfaction guaranteed; \$1 each. J. T. Welch, Whitewater, Kan.

S. C. R. I. REDS, STOCK AND EGGS FOR sale in season. Write for prices. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer Ave., Wichita, Kansas.

LOWEST PRICES ON CHICKENS AND ducks; write us your wants; we have a stamp. J. M. Rahn & Son, Clarinda, Ia., Route 15.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—BARGAIN PRICES for balance of season. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; day-old chicks 15c each. High scoring birds only in breeding pens. A rare chance to get a start from high class stock. G. C. Wheeler, Manhattan, Kan.

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FOR SALE, POLAND CHINA HERD boar Sampson 60580; 7 tried sows; 12 fall gilts and 4 fall boars; females sold open or bred. W. A. S. Bird, Topeka, Kan., or Wm. Adams, Walnut Glen Farm, Belvue, Kan.

DOGS.

FULL BLOOD BOSTON BULL PUPS for sale. H. L. Ferris, Osage City, Kan.

COLLIES: 100; PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

SOME FINE RUSSIAN WOLF HOUNDS for sale. Edwin C. Albertson, Sedgwick, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES—PUPS AND YOUNG dogs from the best blood in Scotland and America now for sale. All of my brood bitches and stud dogs are registered; well trained and natural workers. Emporia Kennels, Emporia, Kan. W. H. Richard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—TEN THOUSAND HEDGE posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

TAKEN UP—A STRAY STEER, TWO years old, at N. C. Pedersen's, Route 10; phone No. 5, on 28, Emporia, Kan.

FOR TRADE—A GOOD THRESHING outfit for western Kansas land. Write W. J. Trousdale, Newton, Kan.

E. R. BOYNTON HAY CO. KANSAS City, Mo. Hay receivers and shippers. Try us.

FOR SALE—A splendid stock ranch of 1000 acres. Good buildings, plenty of water. A bargain for some one. Address, Chas W. Fay, Terry, Mont.

FOR SALE—RAMS OF THE DORSET Hampshire, Southdown and Rambouillet breeds. Animal Husbandry Department. Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

FARMERS' ATTENTION—PROTECT your farm from dry weather season; twentieth century machine; quick service to supply water for irrigation; cattle, horses, barn and fire; the water elevator lasts you forever; write for booklet, free. 601 S. East Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

FOR SALE—FOX TYPEWRITER, nearly new, \$20. R. V. Wilcox, Atchison, Kan.

SEED WHEAT, CRIMEAN VARIETY, good quality; write for sample. Alva Alexander, Protection, Kan.

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE. GARDEN Kharhoff wheat at \$1.25 per bushel. C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Kans.

CLEAN, GRADED SEED WHEAT: PURE bred Kharhoff and Turkey Red. Write for samples. A. M. Jordan, Ogden, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE Kharhoff SEED wheat, \$1.50 per bu.; alfalfa seed, \$10.00. Reclaimed and sacked, F. O. B., Emmett, Kan. Mrs. Theodore Saxon.

Kharhoff SEED WHEAT FOR SALE. Seed originally obtained from Hays Experiment Station. \$1.25, sack included. W. W. Cook, Russell, Kan.

PURE Kharhoff SEED WHEAT; EX-periment stations and millers recommend this wheat strongest; this ad appears but twice; send for sample and prices to the grower. J. A. Schowalter, Halstead, Kan.

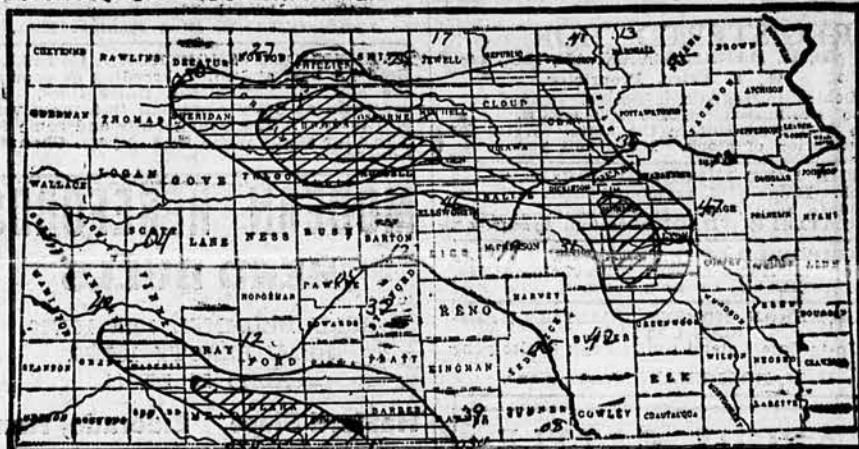
CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—TWO REGIS-tered yearling bulls raised in Western Kansas. Fifty dollars each. Ira Hawkins, Jetmore, Kan.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE STANDARD Polled Durham herd bull; Lord Victor X-6471-(258569); sire Lord Mayor, dam Victoria 5th; sound and all right; priced reasonable. Frank Michael, Erie, Kan.

KANSAS CROP REPORT

Map chart prepared by T. B. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Bureau.



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORTS BY COUNTIES.

INCHES:
SCALE IN



Less than .50. .50 to 1 1 to 2. 2 to 3 Over 3. T. trace

Anderson—Still dry. Corn being cut. Most of ground plowed for wheat. Water getting scarce.

Barber—Crop conditions have improved since the rain of August 27.

Barton—Weather still very dry, with little prospects for rain.

Bourbon—Week has been cool. Plowing for wheat in progress.

Brown—Cool and dry.

Butler—Crops looking fair. Another good rain would help the crops.

Chase—Generally very dry. A little corn being cut.

Chautauqua—Needing rain for late corn and fall plowing. Kaffir corn and rape are looking fine.

Clark—Fine rain August 27.

Cloud—More rain needed.

Decatur—Considerable corn being cut up for feed. Preparation of ground for sowing wheat well under way.

Doniphan—Weather very favorable, but rain would be beneficial to pastures.

Douglas—The filling of silos has begun. More moisture needed.

Elk—Kaffir corn doing fine. Some corn being cut.

Ellsworth—More rain needed in some sections of county for fall plowing.

Gove—Cool, hot, dry week with nothing doing in the way of farming.

Greenwood—Ground in fine condition for fall work. Late corn good, but needs rain.

Harper—Week has been favorable for growth of crops.

Jewell—Corn looks fine. Also millet. Apple crop fair.

Johnson—Pleasant, but rain needed.

Kearney—Local showers. All growing crops in fine condition, but more rain needed. Ground too dry to plow.

Lane—Drouth continues, with some cool days.

Leavenworth—Clear throughout the week. Crop conditions unchanged from last week's report.

McPherson—Light rain on 27th, but insufficient for any benefit. Too dry for field work.

Marion—Wheat and oats being threshed. More rain needed.

Marshall—Ground is in fair working condition. Plowing and beginning to sow wheat.

Montgomery—All forage crops are immense. Cool, dry week.

Nemaha—Weather dry and cool. Corn estimated at 10 bushels per acre.

Norton—Dry weather is damaging forage crops. Wheat ground is nearly all ready for seeding.

Phillips—Good rain this week. Ground in fine condition for plowing and seeding.

Rice—The week has been very dry but cool. All vegetation is pretty well dried up.

Scott—Northern part of county very dry and all crops badly damaged. Southern part had more rain and fair crops.

Sedgwick—Corn cutting is general. There has been much plowing.

Wyandotte—The soil is again very much in need of moisture.

Seward—Crops O. K.

Smith—All crops need rain badly. Week was very cool. Early frost will do great damage.

Sumner—Cool and dry. Corn cutting full blast. Plowing about done.

Wallace—Still dry. Range grass short.

Washington—The corn crop will be as good, if not better, than last year. Light rain August 28.

FOR SALE—FINE REGISTERED JERSEY cow; heavy milker and high test; will sell cheap for immediate sale; write for full information and price. Address A. R. T., Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE, COLLIES, POLAND Chinas and White Wyandottes; one Scotch Collie pup, female, 6 months old, partly trained, nicely marked, natural heeler, \$15. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

OUR LANDS GROW!!

We have several hundred quarters of land in Meade and Seward counties, Kan., that we are selling at prices ranging from \$10 to \$30 per acre. Our land will all be found within a distance of from 1 to 15 miles from good towns along the main line of the Rock Island R. R., is all smooth and in the great wheat belt of Kansas. If you have \$500 to invest, ask us how you can get one of the best quarter sections of land in the state.

WILLIAMS & KINDIG, 504 Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

Shropshires

I have good, pure bred yearling and lamb rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN COLDWATER,
Chase, Rice County, Kansas.

WEDD & SON Big Poland-Chinas

Choice spring boars and gilts for sale. Sired by Wedd's Expansion and Kansas Wonder, out of our best tried sows of best big type breeding.

GEO. WEDD & SON,
Spring Hill, Kan.

SUNNY DELL FARM.

Choice Duroc boars by Rudy K. 4th. A good pair of registered Holstein cattle. Hereford cattle, any age or sex. Prices reasonable. Write—

T. I. WOODALL,
Fall River, Kan.

GET A YOUNG BOAR.

I have for sale a few choice spring Duroc boars. Get one early. Write for prices.

PAUL B. JOHNSON,
Leavenworth, Kan.

Conovers Big, High-Class Poland Sale, October 25, 1911.

Twenty boars and 20 gilts, all choice selections from February and March farrows. Send for catalogue.

C. E. CONOVER, Stanberry, Mo.

FOR SALE—Improved 80-acre farm; fine, smooth farm, 65 acres in cultivation, balance in improvements, orchard and pasture. Present corn yield 50 bushels per acre. Splendid locality. Price, at once, \$4,800.

F. D. CULVER,
Humboldt, Kan.

A GOOD FARM AND HOME.

160 acres, all fenced and cross-fenced, half of the place fenced high tight, 45 acres of fine alfalfa, 50 acres pastures, balance in a high state of cultivation, 2 acres of fine orchard, an abundance of fine water to be had had at a depth of 16 feet and 3 good pantry and porches, nearly new; good new wells, good 6-room house with closets, barn, hay fork, and lots of other good out-buildings. This fine farm is located 15 miles from Wichita and 11-2 miles from a good railroad town. The title is good and place is clear of all incumbrance and will make terms to suit purchaser. Price, \$76 per acre.

Edwin Taylor Realty Co., 107 S. Main St., Wichita, Kan.

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ARE YOU WILLING TO BE CONVINCED?

There can be no permanent fertility unless you restore to the soil the vital elements which have been removed in the sale of crops.

You Must Buy Phosphorous, and the only economical form is that of Raw Ground Phosphate Rock.

Write us for prices and information.

CENTRAL PHOSPHATE CO.,
Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

FIELD NOTES.

Don't Forget to Read W. B. Wallace's Sale Ad.

We wish to call attention of our readers to the mammoth Poland China sale at Bunceton, Mo., September 13. This promises to be one of the best offerings that will be sold this fall and an opportunity to buy high-class, large type Polands with quality. Please see ad in this issue.

HORSES AND MULES**REGISTERED HORSES**

O. K. BARNES, SAVANNAH, MO.,

W. E. Price, Proprietor.

Dealer in registered horses. Three very fine stallions to SELL AT ONCE. Also the best stud colt in the state. Write for description of stock. I can suit you.

THE BEST IMPORTED HORSES, \$1,000 each. Home-bred, registered draft stallions, \$200 to \$600 at my stable doors. Address A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Iowa.

HOME-BRED DRAFT STALLIONS \$250 to \$600; imported stallions, your choice \$1,000. F. L. STREAM, Creston, Iowa.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE. Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants. H. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kans.

ANGUS CATTLE**BIG SPRING ANGUS CATTLE.**

Jasper Auldridge & Son, Pattonsburg, Mo., Proprietors. Breeders of pure bred Angus cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs. Breeding Stock for Sale.

ANGUS CATTLE

Allendale Farm, Savannah, Mo.

W. A. Holt, Prop.

Breeder of pure bred Angus cattle—a few choice young bulls for sale. Prompt answer to inquiries.

JERSEY CATTLE**LINSCOTT JERSEYS**

Offers a few choice cows in milk and some bred heifers. Milk and butter records accurately kept.

R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

CHOICE JERSEY BULL CALVES.

In age from 3 to 12 months, the best of breeding, colors and individuality.

HENRY E. WYATT,

Falls City, Neb.

THREE BULLS, 2, 4 and 18 months, by Beatrice Stockwell, Doudonellar Jewell and Omeris Eminent; several cows and heifers, all ages, solid colors and bred in fashion; test from 5 to 10 per cent butterfat. S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEY CATTLE HERD. Headed by Oomer's Eminent 85865; few bred cows and heifers for sale; reasonable prices. JOHNSON & NORDSTROM, Clay Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—Ruby's Financial Count, son of Financial Count No. 81316; the dam is Ruby's Fontaine No. 212934, a 45-pound cow recently sold for \$250; gave 45 pounds of milk per day with second calf, milk testing 5% per cent, and with last calf at the age of 6 years gave 44 pounds of milk for a long period of time, milk testing 5% per cent. The dam and grand dam of this cow are both 40-pound cows. Ruby's Financial Count is 3 years old and fit to head any herd. Financial Count is a half brother of Financial Countess, a cow with a butter record of 935 pounds and 10 ounces in one year. This young bull is sure, gentle and a fine individual. W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE**Houx's Polands and Shorthorns**

50 big type Poland Chinas, March and April pigs, sired by two extra heavy boned boars. Priced at farmers' prices. Ready to ship, order now and get choice. Description guaranteed. Also a few choice Roan Shorthorn bulls to offer. Sired by King Challenger 312040, a son of White Hall King 222724. Prices reasonable. Come or write. W. F. HOUS JR., Hale Mo.

SHORTHORNS**EVERGREEN HOME FARM.**

Lathrop, Missouri.

Milking Shorthorn cattle, bred hornless, Berkshire hogs. Young breeding stock for sale. A herd of 35 bred Oxforddown ewes to go at a bargain if taken at once. Address J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Missouri.

Pearl Shorthorns

40 BULLS, 6 to 20 months old; straight Scotch and Scotch topped—mostly red. Can spare a few females, same breeding. C. W. Taylor, Enterprise, Kan.

R. R. Station, Pearl, on Rock Island.

ALFALFA SHORTHORNS**LEAF SHORTHORNS**

Young stock for sale. Also Silver Laced Wyandotte eggs for sale.

JOHN REGIER, R. 1, Whitewater, Kansas.

SHORTHORN BULLS

20 head strong, vigorous young bulls, 12 to 16 months old, will be priced single.

ELM GROVE FARM.

Shorthorn cattle and Percheron horses. Write for description and prices. ISAAC NOVINGER & SONS, Kirksville, Missouri.

HERD BULL For Sale

Victor Orange 312830, a Scotch Orange Blossom, sired by Victrolous 121469. H. R. COFFEE, Savannah, Mo.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Head header, Prospects. JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

TENNIS HALL SHORTHORN CATTLE—Bred for beef and milk; breeding as good as the best; of Scotch and Bates lines. We use them as dairy cows and find them very profitable. A few young bulls and some females for sale. Write E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kansas.

MODERN HEREFORDS**HERD BULLS**

BEAU BRUMMEL 10th 167719.

BEAU BEAUTY 192235.

CALDO 2d 260444.

Hazford Place Eldorado, Kan. ROBT. H. HAZLETT.

Brookside Farm, Savannah, Mo., breeders of Hereford cattle. Herd headed by Hesold 101st No. 162585 and Horace No. 300428, he by Beaumont. Young bulls for sale. Mail orders given prompt attention. WARREN LANDERS, Savannah, Mo.

SPRING CREEK HEREFORDS.

Headed by Christy 234417, Prairie Donald by Beau Donald 7th, and Sir Morgan by Onward 18th. Cows of Anxiety 4th, Hesold, etc., breeding, including imp. animals. Over 100 head in herd. Few choice young bulls and some good females for sale.

TOM WALLACE, Barnes, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE**RESERS RICHLY BRED RED POLLS.**

The only dual purpose cattle. Headed by Waverly Monarch, tracing to prize winning stock. Cows came from the best herds of two states; 7 choice bulls, some of them of serviceable age, and 7 cows and heifers. The heifers and bulls sired by a 2,000-pound sire. Visitors welcome. J. B. RESEK, Biglow, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

The only dual purpose cattle and the most profitable for the farmer. Choice bulls for sale.

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BELVEDERE X2712-195058

Son of the \$1,500 Grand Victor X1632 150365 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.

D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

AULD BROS. RED POLL CATTLE.

Herd numbers 50, headed by Prince, a ton bull in condition; 10 choice young bulls and a few cows and heifers for sale; farm one mile from town.

AULD BROS.,

Frankfort, Kan.

COBURN HERD of Red Polled cattle and Percheron Horses, Young stallions, bulls and heifers for sale. Geo. Greenmiller & Son, Pomona, Kan.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS.

Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable. C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE**SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEINS.**

ARE YOU THINKING of that registered bull you will need for fall and winter service? RIGHT NOW is the time to get in touch, for if you wait until you do have to have him, they may be gone. THE BEST BRED and BEST lot of individuals I have ever had to offer, aged from one month to ONE year. Also females for sale ALWAYS. DON'T wait; investigate this today. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

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20 bulls ready for service at \$75 to \$100. Bull calves \$40 to \$75. Pedigreed and tuberculin tested.

ROCK BROOK FARMS,

Station B, Omaha, Neb.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

The Most Profitable Dairy Breed. Illustrated descriptive booklets free. Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America. F. L. HOUGHTON, Sec., 114 Brattleboro, Vt.

WOODCREST HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Twenty registered bulls from 1 month to 2 years for sale; dams A. R. O. or A. R. O. breeding. On Rock Island, 80 miles east of St. Joseph, Mo., half mile from station.

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HOLSTEIN CATTLE—M. E. Moore & Co., Cameron, Mo., breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle. Ten head of high-class cows for sale, some with A. R. O. records; herd headed by the celebrated Sir Johanna Colantha Fayne 42146.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

Some very choice young bulls for sale, mostly sired by Prince Ormsby, now owned by Nebraska Agricultural College. His dams on both sides for four generations average 20 lbs.; he has 30-lb. sisters.

J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kansas.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

HAVE A SPLENDID Guernsey bull; am pricing at a bargain for quick sale; 3 yrs. old; wt., 1,550; a good one and a great breeder; would appreciate it if you could help me to a sale.

F. E. MULLER, Hamilton, Mo.

GALLOWAY CATTLE**FORT LARNED RANCH**

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS

for sale. Fifteen choice registered bulls 10 to 20 months old.

E. E. FRIZELL, Larned, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

F. W. LAHR, Brooks, Ia., breeder of high-class Red Polled Cattle and Duroc Jersey Hogs. Herd bull Banker 16226, sired by One Price 8522, for sale. This is a 2,500 lb. bull of the show type, and a guaranteed breeder. Will be sold, worth the money. Write me for description of stock and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LAHR, Brooks, Ia.

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Twenty head of high-class Scotch and Scotch topped bulls for sale; yearlings and 2-year-olds; all bred right and good individuals; also herd bull Victoria Prince Second 288028—a herd bull with a record as a breeder; all will be sold; worth the money and descriptions of stock guaranteed. GEO. A. ROBINSON, Prescott Ia.

DUROC JERSEYS**DUROC JERSEYS****Rose Hill Herd Of Duroc Jersey Hogs**

We have for sale two choice yearling boars, two December boars, early spring pigs of both sexes, and a few yearling sows that raised good litters, all from large, prolific sows and by mature boars of State Fair prize blood.

S. Y. THORNTON, Blackwater, Mo.

UNITY CHESTER WHITE HERD.

Breeder of strictly high-class Chester White hogs; a number of extra-high-class spring boars for sale; a selected lot of show prospects. Write for breeding and descriptions of stock; all breeding stock guaranteed as represented. Prompt reply to all inquiries.

Address, J. N. George, Hopkins, Mo.

RIVER BEND DUROC JERSEY HERD

Headed by River Bend Col. and Fitch's Kant; 75 spring pigs for sale; pairs not related. W. T. FITCH, Minneapolis, Kan.

THE BEST DUROC JERSEY BLOOD**OBTAINABLE**

Will be found in what we have in spring pigs; 125 good ones sired by Ohio Col., winner of first and sweepstakes at Hutchinson Kansas State Fair last year, and second at Nebraska State Fair. Others by Blue Valley Chief, by Villey Chief, and Chiefs Wonder, by Ohio Chief, Lincoln Top and others, out of mature and richly bred sows. Stock always for sale.

THOMSON BROS., Garrison, Kansas.

ALFALEA STOCK FARM.

The home of richly bred and practically fed Durocs. Herd headed by Pagett's Col. by King of Colo. and Chiefs Wonder by Ohio Chief; 200 spring pigs sired by 14 different boars; special prices on pairs and trios not related. Buy early and save on express.

PEARL H. PAGETT, Beloit, Kansas.

EXTRA CHOICE FALL DUROC JERSEY BOARS FOR SALE.

At prices to move them. Also spring pigs of either sex. Have more stock than I need for my Nov. 3 sale, Col. and Crimson Wonder breeding.

GRANT CHAPIN, Green, Clay Co., Kan.

DUROC herd boar for sale—Red Raven, one of the best breeding boars in the west; can't use longer to advantage and will price low; also 100 spring pigs by 5 different boars.

GEO. PHILIPPI, Lebanon, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC HERD; Dreamland Col., the best Col. boar in the west, in service, assisted by J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender; 100 choice spring pigs for sale in pairs or trios not related; bedrock prices. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

ELDER'S HIGHLAND DUROCS.

Headed by G. C.'s Col. and F. E.'s Col. Sows contain the blood of Ohio Chief and Crimson Wonder. Stock always for sale.

FRANK ELDER,

Green, Kan.

MARSH CREEK DUROC HERD; headed by Waldo's Vindicator; sows of Gold Finch and Parker Mac. breeding; 40 choice spring pigs for sale.

R. P. WELLS, Formosa, Kan.

100 DUROC JERSEY PIGS PRIVATELY.

Richly bred boars and gilts in pairs not related at prices to move them.

O. A. TILLER, Pawnee City, Neb.

POLAND CHINAS**LOBAUGH'S BIG KIND POLAND CHINAS**

Headed by L's Mastiff; 75 choice spring pigs, half by this boar; others by Mogul's Monarch, Choice Goods and other great sires; dams by such sires as Kansas Ex. and Chief, bred by Mouw; We breed them big and smooth and will very close; inspection invited.

A. C. LOBAUGH,

Washington, Kan.

MOONEY CREEK POLAND CHINA HERD.

The biggest of the big. Wonder and Mastadon strains. Herd headed by Big Osborne. Pigs raised under natural conditions and no overfed. I have bought seed stock from the best herds in Iowa and have new breeding for Kansas. Write for information about the kind I breed. Visitors always welcome.

JOHN W. NOLL,

Winchester, Kans.

70 CHOICE POLAND CHINA PIGS

To select from; also tried sows and gilts bred or open; the big, smooth, easy feeding kind.

JOE SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS.

Hickory Grove Farm—For big-boned, black and spotted Polands; 100 high-class early spring pigs for sale; also over-year-old boars and aged boars with records for breeding.

GEO. & OLLIE TAYLOR, Cameron, Mo.

Choice Fall Boars For Sale

Good ones sired by Captain Hutch 39068, Barred Plymouth Rock eggs from farm range birds. Visitors welcome.

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FALL BOARS BY HADLEY

BOY 48009

Out of strictly big type sows. Prices right. GEO. M. HULL, Route 1, Garnett, Kansas.

POLAND CHINAS

HIGH-CLASS Jan., Feb., March Boars, sired by High Col. Crimson Perfection; his sire Perfection Wonder, first prize pig at Des Moines and Lincoln fairs in 1909; dams go back to Ohio Chief and Nebraska Belle; prices right. Roy Shuttwell, Shenandoah, Iowa, R. F. D. No. 1.

STONE'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. Headed by Smith's Hadley by Mammoth Hadley, he by Big Hadley. Sows of Mogul's Monarch, Expansion, etc., breeding. Herd established 7 years. Choice spring pigs for sale. Sam Stone, Leonardville, Kansas.

CRESCENT Herd big type Poland Chinas. Headed by Look's Reserve 41317; sow herd descended from noted big sires; choice lot of spring pigs raised under natural conditions; write for description and prices; satisfaction guaranteed. R. M. BUNNELL, Atchison, Kan.

WILLFOUNG'S POLAND CHINAS LEAD. Breed both big and medium type. Herd boars Big Mogul by Mogul's Monarch and Fillibuster by Meddler 2nd. Over 100 choice spring pigs to select from. Also summer and fall gilts. Write for what you want. J. D. WILLFOUNG, Zeelande (Riley Co.), Kans.

S. P. CHILES POLAND CHINAS. For sale, a choice lot of spring pigs, sired by Sentinel by 2nd Independence, out of S. P. Perfection sows and Perfect Louise and S. P. Louise. The dam of the Iowa champion and junior champion last year. Write for prices. S. P. CHILES, Jefferson, Kans.

MADISON CREEK POLAND CHINA HERD Headed by Big Boned Pete. Sows of Mastadon and Wonder breeding. Stock raised under natural conditions; 70 pigs ready to ship, all out of mature sows. J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

BIG BONED POLAND CHINA HERD—Expansion and Hadley sows, headed by M's Giant Wonder by Prince Wonder, dam by Orange Chief; choice spring pigs, both sexes, reasonable. John T. Curry, Winchester, Kansas.

PLEASANT RIDGE HERD Poland Chinas, headed by Hustler 2d; 50 choice pigs to select from; prices right. M. T. SHIELDS, Lebanon, Kansas.

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For fall litters for sale now.

Prices right.

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sired by Guy's Monarch and out of great, big sows. The tops saved from a big crop. Out of sows noted for their size and breeding. Mention this paper when writing.

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POLAND CHINAS

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With big quality, good, big husky spring boars; also October, 1910, boars; a number of herd headers sired by Jumbo Prospect, who weighs 350 lbs. in every-day clothes. Also some by Wonderful and other good boars. Will also sell Wonderful, that great good yearling. Send for pictures of both boars, also prices.

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Mastodon Poland China hogs, the big-boned type that will weigh, when mature, 600 to 1,000 lbs.; Mastodon Price, sired by A Wonder, leads this herd. A number of select fall boars for sale, also toppy spring boars. If you want the right kind they are at Quality Ridge Farm. Phone me at Dearborn, Mo; Railroad Station, New Market, Mo. Satisfaction guaranteed; stock sold worth the money.

Address CLARENCE DEAN, Weston, Mo.

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Breeder of big-boned, high-class Poland China hogs.
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herd headed by Big Bill Taft and Pawnee Chief Hadley. Choice lot of spring pigs for sale; pairs or trios no kin, also a few extra good sows and gilts either bred or open. Our prices are right. Write DR. JNO. GILDOW & SONS, Jamesport, Mo.

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Headed by Kansas Leader by Union Leader, assisted by a grandson of Bell Metal; sows of Expansion, Hadley, Tecumseh and other big type breeding; choice lot of spring pigs.

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11 extra-good Poland China boars of March and April farrow by A. L.'s Hadley, by Big Hadley's Likeness and out of a good, useful lot of sows; from \$20 to \$35.

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headed by Metal's Choice by Mo. Metal, he by Bell Metal. Eighty early spring pigs sired by this boar, Expansive, Big Price, Col. Thomas and other good sires. Dams in herd are big and motherly and have the best kind of big type pedigree. Visitors welcome.

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No. 149999 heads my herd of richly bred Poland Chinas; a few choice pigs sired by him for sale; also a few sows and gilts bred for fall litters. Write at once.

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Predominate in my herd. Herd boars: Hutch Jr. by Big Hutch and King Hadley 2d by Big Hadley. Among sows are Granretta, litter sister to Bell Metal; Pan Princess, weight 725 lbs.; Mollie S., 750 lbs., and Jess Corwin, the dam of Expansion See, the biggest boar ever owned in the West. 90 choice pigs farrowed to date. Visitors always welcome.

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Herd boar young Mastiff. The first and grand champion at Topeka, Kansas, State Fair, 1910. A few choice spring boars and gilts for sale, all large type. Priced reasonable and guaranteed.

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Sired by King Elmo, one of the biggest and smoothest Poland China boars living. Want to make room and will price these fall boars reasonable. Fall sale October 19.

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King Darkness by Meddler 2d, assisted by Shortgrass Meddler by Meddler 2d, head my herd of richly bred Poland China sows; a few spring gilts by On the Spot for sale.

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Headed by Mogul Again by Old Mogul; sows in herd selected daughters of old Mogul, Hugh Corwin and other sires of like breeding; we have fixed and maintained the Mogul type and don't believe it can be improved upon; can show as big sows as the breed produces; we offer a fall boar that will make a great sire; also 65 choice spring pigs, both sexes; expenses paid if every claim is not made good.

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EUREKA HERD POLANDS for sale; herd boar Hugo, sired by Mastadon 86th, dam by Lady Look, by Grand Look; low price.

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The best of the big-type breeding; fed for best results; sale at Falls City, Neb., October 28th.

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75 choice early farrowed pigs to select from; the blood of Hutch, Commander and other big sires; sows selected from many leading herds.

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60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.

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Herd established 30 years; all stock eligible to register; 100 choice spring pigs ready to ship; prices reasonable; all leading strains represented.

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BRED GILTS \$25 to \$30 EACH.
20 fall gilts, big and smooth. Big type. Good time to start herd. Write quick.

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THE STRAY LIST

JOHN E. BARRETT, County Clerk, Woodson County; taken up by A. J. Trowbridge, Yates Center, Kan., one hog, black, four white feet and white nose, on the 8th day of August, 1911.

JASPER T. KINCAID, County Clerk, Johnson county, taken up, by E. W. Victor, Gardner, Kan., one heifer, about 2 years old, fair-sized horns; color deep red; appraised value, \$24.00.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

ELLIOTT'S ROCKFORD BELLE FLOCK.
Rams for sale, from imported sires and dams; from the best Shropshire flocks in America; good type, shortlegged and broad-backed; also a few ewes; all to go at dry weather prices.

Write J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.

SHEOPHIRE SHEEP—M. Gottswiller; limestone farms, Clarkdale, Mo., breeds Shropshire sheep, big Poland hogs, Buff Orpington and Single Comb Brown Leghorn chickens; Pekin and Indian Runner ducks, and Chinese geese; choice rams and poultry for sale; worth the money.

FIELD NOTES.

Pure-Bred Seed Wheat.

Kansas-grown pure-bred seed wheat of the varieties proven best for this latitude is in big demand by the experienced wheat growers of Kansas. The Deming ranch, Oswego, Kan., has demonstrated forcibly the advantages of the varieties of wheat grown on its broad acres for a number of years. In this paper this ranch is advertising for sale for seed purposes some of its surplus of pure-bred varieties of wheat. Those who have never given the matter of pure-bred seed wheat much thought can do no better than to write to the Deming ranch for its experience in growing the wheat it advertises. A postal card of inquiry will bring full information.

Col. T. E. Gordon, whose cut is herewith presented, has a card in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Col. Gordon has for 20 years been recognized as one of the successful auctioneers of the state. In connection with his farm sales work, he has taken up and is making a specialty of selling all kinds of real estate. He is especially adapted for this branch of auction work, having lived in close touch with the land and what it has produced, it has afforded him a good chance to know land values. Besides, Col. Gordon is a man with rare good judgment. He takes in situations at a glance and acts quickly and with precision. He has a wide acquaintance throughout the state and possesses natural qualifications. His voice is strong and pleasing and what he says can always be relied upon. It is his idea that the proper way to sell land is at auction. Write for his plan and terms or wire him if in a hurry. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

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FIELD NOTES.

Successful Auctioneering.

Col. W. B. Carpenter has had excellent success in the development of the Missouri Auction School at Trenton, Mo. Hundreds of the graduates of the famous school are now successful auctioneers in every part of the United States. As the instructors in this school are real auctioneers, among the best and most successful of the country, it follows that the training given to students is at once practical and highly efficient. The success of the graduates, as they go out to make use of their training, proves that it is possible and practical for the average man to make himself a professional auctioneer, with a big earning capacity, in a few weeks' time. In no other line of human effort is earning capacity so quickly or so easily multiplied as in learning auctioneering—the real thing. Col. Carpenter writes that the present enrollment is 111 students, and that a special term of school will be held in Kansas City, beginning October 2 next, during the American Royal Live Stock Show. All students here will be given two days' free admission to this great show. Nowhere else will it be more possible to get better information and observation as to what makes fine live stock and good live stock business than the opportunity presented during this term of school at this big exposition. Further particulars will be cheerfully sent by Col. W. B. Carpenter, Box 433, Trenton, Mo.

Winter Seed Wheat.

The Ratekin Seed House, Shenandoah, Ia., advertises in this paper its excellent varieties of pure-bred seed wheat. It pays to sow pure-bred, sound grain. Plump, heavy seed produces strong, vigorous plants and the more unfavorable the conditions the better the odds in favor of well graded seed. The extra yield per acre, where the best seed is used, over the ordinary yield makes the use of pure-bred seed of approved varieties an investment of such merit that no farmer can afford to overlook it. A line addressed to the above named firm will bring interesting and instructive information on the pure-bred seed wheat question.

Albright's Poland Chinas.

A. L. Albright's Poland China card, which appears regularly in this paper, should interest buyers of big, smooth Poland. Mr. Albright has an outstanding good bunch of pigs sired by his great young boar, which is a son of Big Hadley's Likeness, he by Big Hadley. Among the best litters by this boar is one out of Miss Fulton, by Fulton's Chief. There are four gilts and two boars in this litter. It is one of the best and evenest litters the writer has seen. The boars are good enough for herd leaders. When writing Mr. Albright kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

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Write for our list of Special Bargains. We have some prices that will surprise you. Remember that Ness County adjoins the banner wheat county of Kansas for 1910. County map and literature mailed on request.

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WANT LAND for a clean, strictly up-to-date stock of **HARDWARE** in Salina, Invoice \$12,000. Monthly sales \$1,600.00. **Cave Realty Co.**, Salina, Kansas.

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160 ACRES, 3 miles of Towanda. A snap at \$7500. Other good farms in western Butler county. Write for particulars. **G. W. MOORE**, Towanda, Kansas.

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STAFFORD COUNTY, KANSAS. One of the best farming sections in the state; write me for descriptions and full particulars about some of the fine farms I have for sale in this section; good crops all the time. **A. L. McMillan**, Stafford, Kansas.

BARGAINS: 160 acres, 100 cultivated, 15 alfalfa, balance pasture; 5-room house, barn 24 by 32, shade and fruit, price \$8,500. \$1,000 cash, balance terms. All kinds and sizes in corn wheat and alfalfa belt. Write for free list. **W. G. STUDEBAKER**, Salina, Kan.

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80 acres 3 miles from town; 70 a. under plow, alfalfa land, 20 pasture and meadow, 5 room house, good well, barn and other buildings. \$2000 cash; rest to suit; 25 a. wheat included. Write for list. **J. J. Bishop**, Wakefield, Kan.

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15,000 ACRES CHEAP LAND, Kit Carson County, Colorado for sale or exchange. Good relinquishments cheap. This is the rain belt of Colorado. Good soil, good water, good crops, everything prosperous. Write for particulars. **GIBSON & NELSON**, Flagler, Colo.

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A GAS BELT BARGAIN. 60 a., 3 mi. of Fredonia, 1/2 mi. to school, all in cultivation; 6 roomed house, barn, gas well on farm pays \$100 a year, besides free gas for house use, rich soil. A bargain at \$50 per acre. New list free. **M. T. SPONG**, Fredonia, Kans.

IF YOU MEAN BUSINESS and have real estate and merchandise of any kind for sale and exchange, and are willing to pay a commission should I make you a deal, write me at once of what you have and desire. I have several very attractive propositions to offer you for a home or investment; am doing a general exchange business. **Carl G. Anderson**, Athol, Smith Co., Kansas.

FOR TRADE 800 a. in Taney Co., Mo., 2 1/2 mi. to town, 100 a. creek bottom in cult., 400 a. fenced; large 2-story house, large barn and other outbuildings; wants mdse.; price \$13,000, mortgage \$3,000. **SPOHN BROS.**, Garnett, Kan.

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Great Farm Bargain Only two miles from the City of Topeka, 2 miles from street cars, on proposed extension of car line, macadam road; the greatest farm bargain in the county; a fine grain, stock or dairy farm; all alfalfa land; located right to sell all or part in five and ten acre tracts; 185 acres; 145 acres in cultivation, 12 acres alfalfa, balance pasture; practically all tillable; house, barn and other outbuildings are old; good well; this farm is right at the door of one of the largest and best markets in the state for all products; largest creamery in the world here; large packing house; wholesale and retail markets; owner old and wants to sell; only \$100 per acre, small payment down and very easy terms; a snap for the first man with the money. **THE HEATH COMPANY**, 109 West Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas.

THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN. If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed education, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low, but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the **SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB**, Topeka, Kansas.

PECOS VALLEY IRRIGATED LAND

In 10, 20, 40 and 80-acre tracts. You can buy it on your own terms. We will help you to build a home and take our pay as the land earns it. Our next excursion with our own private car will leave Topeka, October 3rd. We furnish you a complete water works to irrigate with. Write us at once for full particulars, so that we can make reservations on our private car for you. **WOOD & SHUMWAY**, 534 Kans. Ave. **TOPEKA, KANS.**

Sale or Trade

Fine 160 acres farm in Woodson Co., Kan. About 9 miles from Yates Center and 3 miles from good little R. R. town. Fine fine as silk. No rock. Fenced and cross fenced with wire and hedge. Fine water. House of 5 rooms, barn for 10 horses, granary, corn crib, chicken house and other outbuildings. Nice grove around house. Price \$65 per acre, total \$10,400. Mortgage \$4,000, equity \$6,400. Want merchandise or income for equity. **The L. C. Thompson R. E. Co.**, 201 E. Douglas Ave., Wichita Kan.

EASTERN KANSAS BARGAINS

We have some prices that will surprise you on farms in Shawnee, Osage and Jefferson counties. Write us for full description and prices. We can save you money. **R. H. Burns**, **THE STRAUSS AGENCY**, **T. C. Roberts**, Office 106 1/2 West Fifth Street, Topeka, Kansas.

Choice Butler County, Kansas. Farm For Sale, (On easy terms)

320 acres, 5 miles from town and shipping point, 10 miles from county seat, good 7 room house, good barn about 30x36, good new hog house with cement floor, two wells and windmill, 120 acres of bottom land, mostly in alfalfa, 150 acres under plow, balance of farm all smooth level land in native blue stem grass, part pasture and some hay, several different fields fenced hog tight; timber enough for posts and fuel, good timber feed lots, and creek. Price if sold before October first is \$50 per acre, on very easy terms. For further particulars, write **J. C. HOYT & CO.**, Eldorado, Kansas.

IMP. and unimp. land in western Kansas. **W. G. Ruth**, Scott City, Kansas.

WHAT have you to trade for lands or city property? **Hale**, Coffeyville, Kan.

ESTABLISHED 1885—Write for free list. **Park H. Thornton**, Real Estate Dealer, Coldwater, Comanche Co., Kansas.

160 A. 90 IN CULT.; 20 alfalfa, rest pasture; 4 1/2 mi. from town; exchange for general mdse. **J. A. KASPEREK**, Belleville, Kan.

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANY- where. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

I MAKE a specialty of Ford county land and Dodge City property. **P. H. SUGHRUE**, Dodge City, Kansas.

MONEY in western land. Live agents wanted. Write **WALTER & WALTER**, Syracuse, Kansas.

CORN, WHEAT AND ALFALFA LANDS. Stock ranches and city property for sale or exchange. **J. N. THOUVENELL**, WINONA, KANSAS.

WRITE G. L. PAINTER & CO. About Ford Co. Land. \$15 per acre up. **DODGE CITY, KANSAS.**

WESTERN KANSAS

Wheat and alfalfa lands cheap; no sand or rock; good soil and productive; write for list; state in first letter what you wish; save delay. **V. C. CUTLER CO.**, Scott City, Kansas.

FINE HOME, 48 a., one mile of this city, about 38 a. now in cultivation, bal. pasture, 6 room house, new barn 34x60 and hay loft, two wells and mill and other outbuildings; good orchard and all second bottom land. Priced to sell at \$5,500 cash. **E. F. Dewey**, Blue Rapids, Kan.

\$12.50 per acre. 1040 acres in body; balance rough, but good grass land; all under fence; half cash, balance easy terms. **TAYLOR & BRATCHER**, Coldwater, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE. A good 160-acre farm in Woodson County, Kansas; 70 cultivated, 60 meadow, balance pasture; no rock; \$65 per acre; mtg. \$4,000. What have you for equity? **A. B. ESTEP**, Yates Center, Kansas.

PROTECTION, KAN. 160 acres, 6 miles from two good towns, 9 to 12 feet to good water. Level as a floor; 20 acres in cultivation, all first-class alfalfa land, partly fenced. Price \$20 per acre. Write owner. **H. B. PRATHER**, Protection, Comanche County, Kan.

IDEAL CHICKEN FARM. 28 acres adjoining Osage City, Kan., 25 acres in cultivation, some fruit, 3 acres tame grass pasture, 5-room house, good cave, new barn for six horses, granary, hen house, good water, close to high school, R. F. D. and phone. Price, \$3,000; good terms. **J. C. RAPP & CO.**, Osage City, Kan.

480 ACRES, well improved, all good land, no rock or gravel, 5-room house, large barn, well, cistern, close to school and town, on R. F. D.; telephone in house. Price, \$50 per acre. Will take small cash payment; will give long time on balance at 6 per cent. Write for full description. **MANSFIELD LAND CO.**, Ottawa, Kan.

GREENWOOD COUNTY NURSERY. We have for fall and spring delivery a general line of nursery stock. Apple, crab apple, pear, cherry, plum, peach, apricot, quince, grapes, berry plants, catalpa and black locust. A certificate of nursery inspection with each shipment. **J. W. HINSHAW**, Eureka, Kansas.

ONE OF THE BEST PAYING RANCHES in Greenwood county, Kansas, one mile from town and shipping point; 200 acres in cult., 100 acres of which are first bottom land; 200 acres in prairie meadow, 240 acres blue-stem pasture; 2 good sets of improvements; fine protected feed lots with living water; black limestone soil; cheap at \$30 per acre; corn on this ranch this year will make 50 bu. to the acre. **J. C. Talbot**, Eureka, Kan.

BUY OR TRADE with us. Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency**, El Dorado, Kan.

FOR SALE—Good hotel, only one in town—doing good business. For this and other bargains write **Box 53**, Morrowville, Kan.

Irrigated Farms in Bent Co., Colo., to trade for general mdse. Write me relative to Government lands coming under new ditch. **HARRY C. JOHNSTON**, Las Animas, Colo.

Lamar Colo., NO BETTER IN- vestment than Arkansas Valley Irrigated Land. Write for map, price list and full information. **GEO. A. WATSON LAND CO.**, Lamar, Prowers Co., Colo. (Established in 1886 at Lamar.)

KIOWA—3,160 acre up-to-date Ranch, no drawbacks to location, quality, water and improvements. Without flaw. Price \$15 per acre. Write **Griffin Bros.**, Kiowa, Kans.

FARM FOR SALE. For 30 days I offer my 160-acre tract for sale at \$60 per acre; good seven-room house, large barn, good orchard, never-failing spring; 3 miles to town; 3 1/2 miles to street car line, 5 miles to Co. seat, Iola, Kan.; blue grass and clover pasture; timothy, corn and other grains on place. For more information write **MRS. J. O. SMITH**, Moran, Kan., Box 733.

A SNAP 160 acres fine land, only 10 miles from center of Wichita, Kansas; 100 cultivation, balance pasture, all fenced and cross fenced, fine black soil, well, windmill, good water, 6-room house, barn, 10 head, other outbuildings. You can buy this farm for \$15 less than anything joining and will make you big money. Price, \$60 per acre. **SWOPE LAND & INV. CO.**, Wichita, Kan.

IDEAL BARGAINS

Arkansas river bottom; 80 acres, dark sandy loam, 15 ft. to water. 4-room house, barn, mill, young orchard; 4 1/2 mi. of Wichita. Price, \$100 per acre. City property, small tracts, farms and ranches for sale or trade. **IDEAL REALTY CO.**, 311 East Douglas, Wichita, Kans.

CHEAP ALFALFA FARMS 160 a., 4 m. good town, fair improvements, 20 a. alfalfa, 25 pasture, balance crops. Price, \$11,500. Terms. Write for bargains.

Howard The Land Man

105 North Main, Wichita, Kan.

HERE IS A SNAP. 160 acres, 5 1/2 miles from a good town, 3 miles to R. R. switch, all level, no waste land, 92 acres pasture and meadow, 3 acres orchard, balance cultivated, 5-room house, 2 barns, and other outbuildings, 80 rods to school; rural route and telephone, natural gas in house; a light job goes with this at \$60 per month. Price, \$60 per acre. Write for our land list. **SIMON LAND CO.**, Garnett, Kan.

FINE STOCK FARM. 560 a., 100 a. in cultivation, 150 a. in meadow, remainder in good pasture; 5 room house; nice barn 106 ft. long, 30 ft. wide; other buildings; good well; orchard; and rural route 3 miles to shipping point, 5 1/2 miles of Fredonia, the county seat, a flourishing city of 3 railroads and nice place of natural gas; very healthy and nicely located. Will take \$32.50 per a. if sold by August 1. Good terms. Address **OWNER**, Lock Box 926, Fredonia, Kansas.

Farm Renters Wanted We have for rent improved farms of 80 acres up, and tracts of improved land ready for disking and seeding under largest reservoir irrigation system in Colorado. Soil produces three crops alfalfa and large yield and any kind of grain, sugar beets, potatoes, etc. Splendid climate. Industrious farmers, with proper equipment, wanted. Farms for sale on easy payments. If interested, write. **LAND RENTAL MANAGER, DENTON RESERVOIR IRRIGATION COMPANY**, Ideal Bldg., Denver, Colo.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

Wayne Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
 Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
 W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons.
 Nov. 14-15.—H. G. McMillan & Sons, Rock Rapids, Ia.
 Nov. 15-16.—E. R. Morgan, Blue Rapids, Kan.
 Feb. 6-7.—H. G. McMillan & Sons, Rock Rapids, Ia.

Holstein-Friesians.
 Feb. 7-8.—H. C. Gillsman, Station B., Omaha, Neb.

Herefords.
 Nov. 10.—Thos. Crawford, Butler, Mo.
 Nov. 11-18.—G. W. Newman, Emporia, Kan.
 Nov. 15-16.—E. R. Morgan, Blue Rapids, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

Sept. 13.—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.
 Sept. 14.—Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.
 Sept. 15.—J. A. Winebrenner, Tipton, Mo.
 Sept. 16.—Ben. M. Bell, Beattie, Kansas.
 Sept. 17.—J. D. Willifong, Zeandale, Kan.
 Sept. 18.—B. M. Bell, Beattie, Kansas.
 Sept. 19.—S. A. Buggs, Hamilton, Mo.
 Oct. 1.—Francis Brockish, Westmoreland, Kan.

Oct. 2.—J. C. Salter, Jasper, Mo.
 Oct. 3.—B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.
 Oct. 4.—L. R. McClarnon, Bradyville, Iowa.
 Oct. 5.—W. H. Emens, Elmdale, Kan.

Oct. 6.—Frank Michael, Erie, Kan.
 Oct. 7.—S. A. Hobson & Son, King City, Mo.
 Oct. 8.—T. J. Dave, Troy, Kan.
 Oct. 9.—A. R. Enos, Roma, Kan.

Oct. 10.—Oak Hill Stock Farm, Esbon, Kan.
 Oct. 11.—Jas. Arkell, Junction City, Kan.
 Oct. 12.—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan.

Oct. 13.—Geo. M. Hull, Garnett, Kan.
 Oct. 14.—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.
 Oct. 15.—J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

Oct. 16.—Dietrich & Spalding, Ottawa, Kan.
 Oct. 17.—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
 Oct. 18.—Geo. W. Smith, Burchard, Neb.

Oct. 19.—Stedem Stock Farm, Marshall, Mo.
 Oct. 20.—A. R. Rystead, Mankato, Kan.
 Oct. 21.—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.

Oct. 22.—W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kan.
 Oct. 23.—A. F. Young, Lexington, Mo.
 Oct. 24.—F. C. Swiercinsky, Belleville, Kan.

Oct. 25.—R. M. Finch, Sheridan, Mo.
 Oct. 26.—T. J. Meisner, Sabetha, Kan.
 Oct. 27.—W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.

Oct. 28.—A. H. Foster, King City, Mo.
 Oct. 29.—Baker Bros., Butler, Mo.
 Oct. 30.—J. C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.

Oct. 31.—J. O. James, Bradyville, Iowa.
 Oct. 32.—W. V. Hoppe, Stella, Neb.; sale at Fall City, Neb.

Oct. 33.—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
 Oct. 34.—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
 Nov. 1.—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.

Nov. 2.—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
 Nov. 3.—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
 Nov. 4.—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.

Nov. 5.—E. Howard, Morrill, Kan.; sale at Sabetha, Kan.
 Nov. 6.—J. E. Bowser, Abilene, Kan.

Nov. 7.—H. J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.
 Nov. 8.—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
 Nov. 9.—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Nov. 10.—Young & Kimberling, Glasco, Kan.
 Nov. 11.—Joe Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.
 Nov. 12.—P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kan.

Nov. 13.—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
 Nov. 14.—F. W. Barber & Son, Franklin, Neb.

Nov. 15.—A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kan.
 Nov. 16.—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
 Nov. 17.—Miller & Manderschied, St. John, Kan.

Nov. 18.—J. F. Ware, Garfield, Kan.
 Nov. 19.—George W. Roberts, Larned, Kan.
 Nov. 20.—O. M. Furnas, Oxford, Kan.

Jan. 21.—T. J. Meisner, Sabetha, Kan.
 Jan. 22.—A. L. Albright, Waterville, Kan.
 Jan. 23.—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.

Jan. 24.—A. C. Lobaugh, Washington, Kan.
 Feb. 6.—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
 Feb. 7.—T. J. Charles, Republic, Kan.

Feb. 8.—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
 Feb. 9.—1912—George M. Hull and Col. C. E. Bean, Garnett, Kan.

Feb. 10.—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.
 Feb. 11.—Oak Hill Stock Farm, Esbon, Kan.
 Feb. 12.—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.

Feb. 13.—Ernest W. Beery, Shambaugh, Ia.
 Feb. 14.—A. R. Rystead, Mankato, Kan.
 Feb. 15.—R. M. Bunnell, Mankato, Kan.

Feb. 16.—E. Logan, Beloit, Kan.
 Feb. 17.—C. W. Jones, Asherville, Kan.
 Feb. 18.—J. H. Harter, Elmo, Kan.

Feb. 19.—C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kan.; sale at Concordia, Kan.
 Feb. 20.—1912—L. R. McClarnon, Bradyville, Kan.

Jan. 4.—Ben. Bell, Beattie, Kan.
 Jan. 5.—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
 Jan. 24.—A. L. Albright, N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.

March 6.—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

Oct. 9.—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.
 Oct. 10.—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan.
 Oct. 20.—J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kansas.

Nov. 3.—Grant Chapin, Green, Kan.
 Nov. 2.—Frank Elder, Green, Kan.
 Nov. 7.—W. E. Monasmith, Formosa, Kan.

Nov. 15-16.—E. R. Morgan, Blue Rapids, Kan.
 Jan. 20.—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
 Jan. 31.—W. E. Monasmith, Formosa, Kan.

Feb. 1.—Geo. Phillip, Lebanon, Kan. Sale at Esbon, Kan.
 Feb. 7, 1912.—Frank Elder, Green, Kan.
 Feb. 2.—Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.

Feb. 3.—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan.
 Feb. 8.—J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kansas.
 Feb. 9.—Sanderson Bros., Cleburn, Kan.

Feb. 10.—Sanderson Bros., Blaine, Kan.
 Feb. 17.—J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kan.
 Feb. 14.—Edward Fuhrman & Sons, Oregon, Mo.

Feb. 14.—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
 Feb. 15.—Grant Chapin, Green, Kan.
 Feb. 27.—W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan.

Feb. 28.—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.
 Feb. 29.—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.

O. I. C. Swine.

Oct. 13.—J. N. George, Hopkins, Mo.
 Oct. 25.—R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan.
 Oct. 28.—Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

Oct. 30.—C. R. Champion & Son, Raymore, Mo.

Nov. 4.—George O. Clark, Wilcox, Neb., and O. W. & E. Holtquist, Sacramento, Neb. Sale at Holdredge, Neb.

Land.

Nov. 15-16.—E. R. Morgan, Blue Rapids, Kan. (Capital Blue Stock Farm.)

Col. McCulloch Buys.

Jas. T. McCulloch writes that he is booking a fine lot of fall and winter sales. Recent rains have improved conditions greatly in his part of Kansas and it is his prediction that good prices will prevail.

Copeland's Poland Chinas.

N. E. Copeland, the good Poland China breeder of Waterville, Kan., was visited recently. Mr. Copeland has the best and growthiest lot of pigs he has ever raised. There are about 70 of them, very uniform, with lots of length and finish.

The Big Black Pig Society was organized this summer at Lexington, Ky., with seven members. There is now estimated to be about 300 hogs of this English breed in America, but the society expects to import more at once. J. F. Cook, Lexington, Ky., is the secretary.

The live stock exhibits for the Interstate Live Stock and Horse Show to be held in St. Joseph, September 25 to 30 have assumed such proportions that it has far surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the show management. This show has always been strong in its horse exhibits.

Expansive Is Dead.

Little Frankie Walter, son of H. B. Walter, writes us that the great breeding boar Expansive is dead, having passed away on August 15. The cause of death was old age. Mr. Walter's son also states that his father, who is at Rochester, Minn., taking medical treatment, is expected home soon.

Chapin's Durocs.

Grant Chapin, the veteran Duroc Jersey breeder of Green, Clay county, Kansas, writes that he can spare some of his choice fall boars and a lot of spring pigs and still have plenty left after culling closely for his November 3 sale. Among the fall boars are some sired by Nebraska Wonder and out of a W. L. A. Choice Goods sow.

A Larger Swine Department.

The swine department of the Royal will include the Berkshire, Chester White and Duroc Jersey breeds, regular features, and for the first time in several years the Poland China breeders will be represented. This department is also augmented this year by a classification for swine in carlots, two sets of prizes, ranging from \$65 to \$15, four in each set, being offered for light and heavy hogs in carloads. The Kansas City Stock Yards Co., donor of the prizes in the range-bred feeder classes for cattle, also gives the prizes in the swine carlot show, which total \$300. The carlot swine entries will be sold Thursday morning, October 12.

Fulton's Big Poland Chinas.

W. F. Fulton of Waterville, Kan., the man who bred and developed the great boar Fulton's Chief, is maintaining his reputation as a breeder of the big kind. His spring crop of pigs that are being made ready for his October 24 sale are of the kind that are in demand. A few are by Captain Hutch and Big Hadley's Likeness. The remainder are by Mr. Fulton's elegant young boar, Bell Boy, by Bell Expand, he by Bell Metal. Mr. Fulton also has 10 dandy fall gilts by Fulton's Chief that will go into the fall sale.

A New Poland China Breeder.

Hon. W. A. S. Bird of Topeka, Kan., has been gathering a fine herd of Poland Chinas that just suited him, and now has a few that he can sell. His herd boar Sampson 60569, by Royal Prince 60567, and out of Tecumseh Topsey 75395 is offered because he cannot be used in the herd. He is a splendid animal and a bargain. The tried sows are well bred and speak for themselves. The fall pigs were sired by Sampson and out of Belvue Queen 145238, by Perfection King 32569. The prices will be right and the pigs can be seen at the farm near Belvue on the Union Pacific west of Topeka. Notice advertisement in Readers' Market Place and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Geo. Smith Writes.

Geo. W. Smith, the big-type Poland China breeder at Burchard, Neb., writes: "I have had quite a loss. Old Mammoth Hadley died recently, so you know what that means to me and to the breed. I had just been offered \$250 for him, but was holding him for \$300. Have had nice rains here for the past month and corn is looking fine, and we will get a big crop. I have been crowding the pigs right along and am going to have a nice bunch for my fall sale. I have bought 17 more very fine pigs and may put some of them in the sale. They were sired by Colossus and out of Gold Metal dams. Some of my sows are now farrowing their fall litters and one of them brought 14 pigs and saved 11."

Gregory Farm Percherons.

Read the announcement of the Gregory farm, White Hall, Ill., in this issue of the Farmer. Western farmers and breeders interested in Percheron horses will be pleased to learn that Mr. Corsa will show his fine string of Percherons at the Topeka and St. Joseph fairs this year. The Gregory farm Percherons to be shown this year will be mostly mares, and the greater part of these will be sold at the annual sale of Percherons at Gregory farm November 8. Among the mares to be shown here will be 12 head of show mares recently purchased by Mr. Corsa from Lee Bros. of Harveyville, Kan. A number of colts sired by the great stallion Radziwill and others sired by the grand champion stallion Carnot will be included in the Gregory farm string to be shown here. Carnot was champion at the Chicago international, and the Gregory farm string promises to be one of the attractions in the Percheron ring wherever shown this fall. The Gregory farm Berkshire show herd also will be at the Topeka and St. Joseph fairs.

Grand View Durocs and Shorthorns.

O. A. Tiller, owner of the Grand View herds of Duroc Jersey swine and Shorthorn cattle at Pawnee City, Neb., has a fine lot of spring pigs sired by his herd boars Tom Davis 42009, Prince Wonder Colonel 104521 and Chief Valley 22777, and out of sows by Tom Davis, Red Wonder, Sir Royal Chief, King of Cole 2d, Lincoln Top and others of like quality. He also has for sale some Shorthorn bull calves by a son of Master of the Grove, who was eight times grand champion at as many big shows. This bull is Pleasant Hill Master, who was a winner at the American Royal last fall. These calves are Scotch topped and a number of their brothers were sold as herd headers. Other brothers were sold right off the cow for more money than is now asked for them. Here is a chance for new blood for the old breeder and new foundation stock for the young man. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing Mr. Tiller about his stock.

NEW GRAIN DRILL.

A new grain drill has just been brought out by the Wm. Fetzner Co., Springfield, Ill. This drill has a disk and seed shoe for every three inches, instead of the old-style construction of one seed shoe and disk for every six inches. This new drill has been fully tested out, especially so on one of the farms of one of the owners and editors of the Ladies' Home Journal. This new drill is especially valuable in seeding alfalfa. With just twice the number of seed rows, and those only half as far apart as sown with drills six inches apart, there is a much better chance to avoid the nuisance of weeds in a newly sown field. The same thing is true in getting good stands of small grain. This improvement, together with the packer roller attachment for the Fetzner drills, make these of first importance with all grain growers. This company will be glad to send full particulars of these improved drills, and will be glad to have grain growers write them at the address given above.

Ha'ford Herefords.

One of those admirable men who always holds fast to the faith that is in him and who has proven, in a most emphatic way that his faith was well founded, is Robt. H. Hazlett, owner of the Hagford Place Herefords at Eldorado, Kan. When Mr. Hazlett began to breed Herefords he was careful in the selection of his stock and did not allow price to keep him from getting the animal that suited his purpose. He admired the Anxiety 4th family group and still admires it. These two things will serve to explain the wonderful success of the man in building up one of the largest and highest quality herds in America. At present this herd numbers about 250 individuals and is headed by Beau Brummel 10th 167719, Beau Beauty 192235, Caldo 2d 260444, who must be seen to be appreciated. It is, therefore, a pleasure to be able to state that a sample of this splendid herd to the number of 13 will be shown at the Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas (both at Topeka and Hutchinson) and Missouri state fairs and at the American Royal, where our readers can see them.

Freedom Poland Chinas.

F. C. Swiercinsky, owner of the famous Freedom herd of Poland China hogs and Shorthorn cattle at Belleville, Kan., starts his card in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Freedom herd was established 17 years ago and is the oldest pure-bred herd in this part of Kansas. Mr. Swiercinsky has made a great success of the business and at this time owns a half section of as fine land as there is in Republic county. His improvements are first class, including one of the finest barns to be found anywhere. Mr. Swiercinsky has an unusually fine lot of spring pigs, numbering about 70 head. They are nearly all by the herd boar Ikey Longfellow, sired by Pawnee Chief Jr., he by Pawnee Chief. His dam was Longfellow Maid, by Longfellow, the noted big Iowa boar. Ikey Longfellow is a boar of great size and transmits his size to his get. Other pigs are by King Hadley 58962, by Goldust Hadley. Mr. Swiercinsky has a good herd of large sows, mostly of Expansion breeding. The Shorthorn herd, although small, contains some extra good individuals. Mr. Swiercinsky has for sale the spring pigs, also an extra fine lot of fall pigs of both sexes. Besides the Poland Chinas and Shorthorns there is the finest flock of White Plymouth Rock chickens to be seen anywhere. Write Mr. Swiercinsky about his good stock and mention Kansas Farmer.

Carl Jensen & Sons' Poland Chinas.

A recent visit to the farm of Carl Jensen & Sons near Belleville, Kan., reveals the fact that the famous Mogul herd of big, smooth Poland Chinas is maintaining its standard along with the best herds of Kansas and Nebraska. In fact, it is doubtful of there is a better lot of sows in any herd in either of the two states. The noted boar Mogul is dead, but a son which is his equal now heads the herd. He is called Mogul Again and is in every way very much like Mogul. His dam was the great sow Faultless Again. Old Mogul was without doubt the greatest sire ever owned in the west. He sired Moguls Monarch, Harter's noted boar, also Moguls Model, J. B. Simpkins' boar that won reserve championship at the Nebraska State Fair a few years ago, and he in turn sired winners at the state fair last year. The Jensens sustained a loss hard to estimate when they lost this valuable sire, but considered themselves very fortunate to have on hand one of his sons so near the type of his father. They also own five of the best sows ever sired by the old hog. Others are by the former boar Hugh Corwin. One is a full sister in blood to Choice Goods, first prize winner at the Nebraska State Fair last year. The daughters of Mogul include a full sister to Mogul's Monarch and Mogul's Model. There is on hand the usual choice lot of carefully fed pigs, about 65 of them. They are for sale at prices consistent with quality. There is also for sale a very choice fall yearling. He is a great show and breeding prospect and should interest some good breeder. The Jensens invite inspection and are always glad to show their herd to prospective buyers or anyone else interested in good hogs. When writing kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

J. E. Thompson & Son Shorthorn Sale.

On Thursday, Sept. 21, 1911, J. E. Thompson & Son of Fredonia, Kan., will sell at public auction, 60 head of very fashionable bred Shorthorn cows and heifers, ranging in age from 2 to 6 years old. All of the cows have raised calves this year and are bred again to the herd bulls. All of the heifers are bred and are large, growthy individuals. Many of the cows will weigh from 1400 to 1600 pounds, and in fine condition. Just right for breeding purposes. A large number of these cows are granddaughters of the noted bull Collynie and trace to some of the best blood lines ever owned in the H. H. Hill and S. C. Hanna herds. This is not a closing out sale, but simply a reduction sale to reduce the number of the herd. Thompson & Son have about 150 head now in their herd and are selling, in this sale, 60 head of the best cows and heifers in the herd. We hope they will be made to bring their real values in this sale. As breeding cattle, they are a grand lot. They are all regular producers and are money-makers. Mr. Thompson & Son have lived in Wilson county for a number of years and their honesty and reputation is without reproach. They have bought cattle from some of the best herds in our state and have today a valuable herd of breeding cattle. They never have advertised very extensively or made much fuss about their herd, but they have been, in a modest way, growing and developing a herd that any breeder might well be proud to own. Ask for catalogue and don't fail to attend this sale on Thursday, Sept. 21, at Fredonia, Wilson county, Kan.

OFFICIAL statement of the financial condition of the Bank of Richland, private bank, Albert Neese, owner, at Richland, state of Kansas, at the close of business on the 28th day of August, 1911. Resources: Loans and discounts, \$100,182.37; overdrafts, \$2,001.70; expense account, \$989.04; cash and sight exchange, legal reserve, \$44,888.05. Total, \$148,661.15. Liabilities: Capital stock paid in, \$10,000.00; surplus fund, \$10,000.00; interest, \$4,135.36; exchange, \$81.56; individual deposits, \$70,198.88; certificates of deposits, \$54,245.35. Total, \$148,661.15. State of Kansas, County of Shawnee, ss. I, Albert Neese, Owner of said bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true; that said bank has no liabilities, and is not indorser on any note or obligation, other than shown on the above statement, to the best of my knowledge and belief. So help me God. Albert Neese, Owner. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of August, 1911. Carl Thurber, Notary Public. (Commission expires on the 24th day of April, 1915.) To J. N. Doley, Bank Commissioner, Topeka, Kan.



The accompanying cut was made from a photo of Joe Schneider, Poland China breeder of Nortonville, Kansas. Mr. Schneider is a lifelong farmer and breeder and enjoys the distinction of having never owned a grade hog.

Thompson Bros. Poland Chinas.

Thompson Bros. of Marysville, Kan., among the best-known breeders of big-type Poland Chinas in the west, announce a bred-sow sale for February 6. Visitors at Nebraska State Fairs and readers of farm papers are quite familiar with what they have accomplished in the past in the show ring. And when their names are mentioned the breeders of two states think at once of Highland Chief, Highland Chief Jr., Over Chief, Big Hutch and other boars bred or made noted by the genius, industry and integrity of Thompson Bros. For 12 successful years they bred and dispensed good hogs to the farmers and breeders of the west by holding seven brood-sow sales. But, owing to the multiplicity of business which took up so much of their time and the fact that they were limited for room, the herd was dispersed two years ago. But once a breeder always a breeder, so last fall a good farm was purchased three miles from the town and a careful hunt for seed stock was begun. Stock was purchased from breeders that had bought at the closing out sale, so what the brothers now have is their same old breeding. There are about 70 spring pigs, nearly all sired by the boar Big Tom, a son of Big Hutch. Others by Big Monarch, by Mogul's Monarch. His dam, Big Lucy, was sired by Thompson's Eli. Five of the sows in herd are by Flashy Metal, he by Gold Metal. His dam was Flashy Lady, a litter sister to Prince You Tell, one of the noted boars of the past few years. Two sows are by Captain Hutch, others by Long John and other big sires. When writing Thompson Bros., about big hogs kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

If you are ashamed of your business get out of it. The farmer was the first man and will be the last one. A land without farmers is a land of savages.

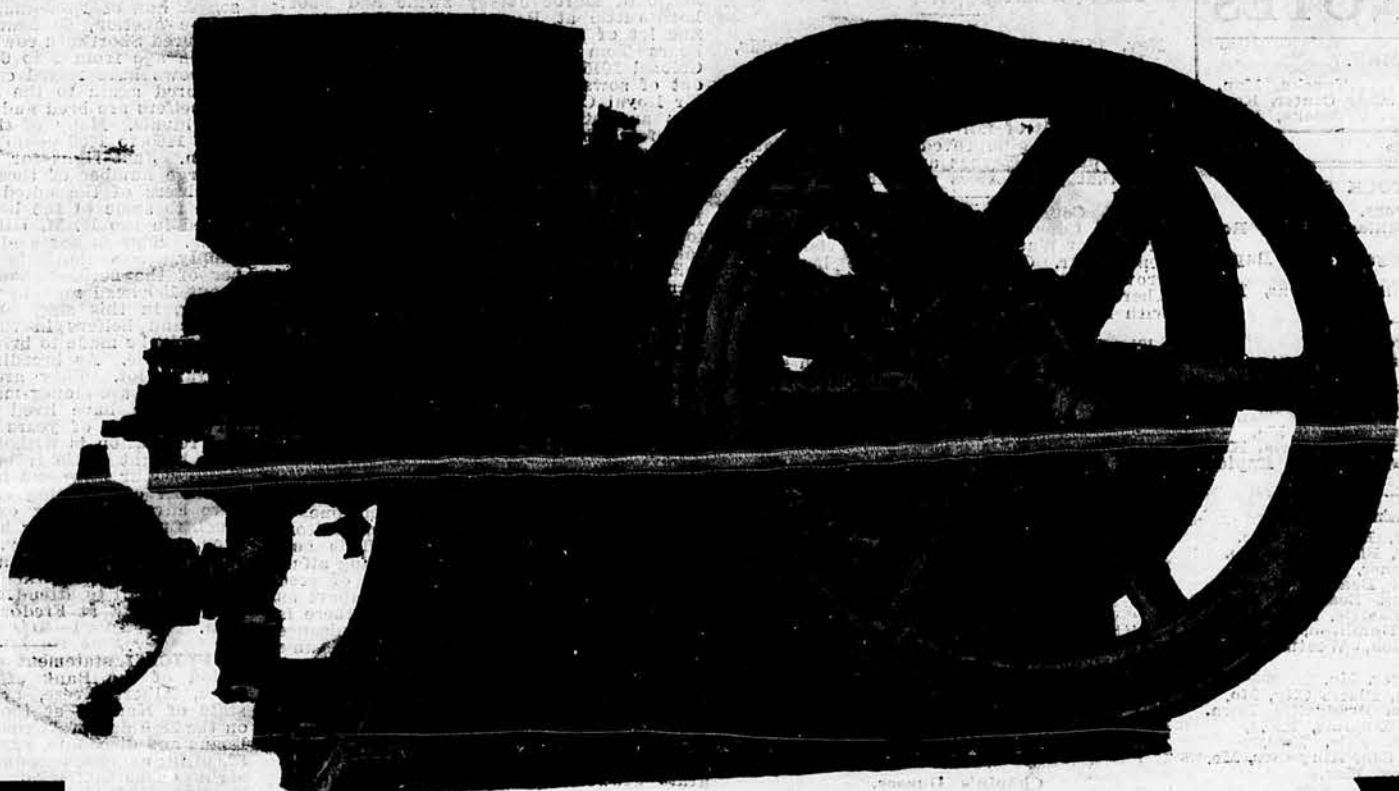
1½-Horse Power

\$2995

2-Horse Power

\$4295

4-Horse Power

\$7475

6-Horse Power

\$10445

8-Horse Power

\$16895

10-Horse Power

\$24345

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on Cream Separators, Buggies, Wagons, Farm Implements, Sewing Machines, Pianos, Organs and other necessities, by going back to original sources of supply, assembling the raw materials and producing these articles in our own factories. We have put into the pockets of our customers every cent of the extra profits and unnecessary expense of the "agent-and-middleman" system of distribution.

Now comes our latest and perhaps biggest sensation in manufacturing enterprise, the newly completed engine works in which we are building the celebrated stationary and portable, 1½ to 10-horse power

Economy Gasoline Engines

PUMPING OUTFITS

Users of gasoline engines are paying from one-third to one-half more than actual value for engines bought through the wasteful out of

WOOD SAWING OUTFITS

date "agent-and-middleman" method. Never was there a greater opportunity for us to serve our customers than in gasoline engines. Never has there been a better chance for us to demonstrate the practical value of our "factory to farm" method of merchandising.

The Remedy The remedy for high prices and unjust profits in gasoline engines is at hand. We now own what we believe to be the best engine building plant in the country, equipped with all the latest improved automatic and labor saving machinery, manned by an organization of the highest skill. In this perfect engine factory we have made a complete investigation of the gasoline engine question. We know exactly what the farmer's gasoline engine must do, and we are building the engine that will do it. Every problem has been met squarely and solved honestly. We offer no makeshifts or compromises in the Economy Gasoline Engine. In the testing department of our engine factory every engine on the market has been actually operated and tested alongside the ECONOMY.

The result of these tests shows Economy Engines to be so perfect in their quality, power, efficiency and durability, that we now sell them under a lifetime guarantee and with the privilege of a sixty days' trial.

How we have knocked the bottom out of the high prices that have formerly ruled the engine trade, together with the whole story of our great engine building plant, with its perfect machinery and its splendid organization for raising quality and lowering prices, is all told in our new Gasoline Engine Catalog. The coupon to the right properly filled out brings it to you. The Economy Gasoline Engine Catalog puts the whole situation before you so clearly that you will shake hands with yourself and will want to shake hands with us after you have read it.

Before you turn this page, or lay the paper down, **TEAR OFF THE COUPON.** No, don't tuck it in your pocket! Fill it out and mail it to us without delay.

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Write us today and let us solve your power problems. The engineers who made the Perfected Economy Gasoline Engine are ready to give you expert advice without one penny of cost to you.

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